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For any other Size it is so Cheap that no Firm could give it at the same Price.

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A CONCERT
WILL BE GIVEN BY THE ABOVE SOCIETY
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
AT THE
TOWN HALL
AT 9-15 P.M.

JOSEF HOFMANN,
The Youthful and Celebrated Pianist will perform at this Concert.

PART I.
MISCELLANEOUS.

1. Chorus.........Chorus of Sea Maidens from the Bride of Dunkerron ... Smart.
2. Cavatina from Roberto il Diavolo..." Roberto o tu che adoro" ....Meyerbeer.
   MRS. SCHULTZ.
3. Piano Solo............Reveree in F..........Stephen Heller.
   JOSEF HOFMANN.
4. Song..........Regret ....Schubert.
   MR. ANDERSEN CLARKE.
5. Piano Solo..Etude in C.......................Liszt.
   Valse in B. Minor ....Chopin.
   JOSEF HOFMANN.
6. Song.........."The Gate of Heaven".......Berthold Tours.
   With Organ and Violin Obligato.
   MRS. HOBDAY.
7. Concerto No. 2 for Organ with Oboe and String Orchestra ....Handel.
   Organ.......MR. JOHNSTON.

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A Ballad of the Fleet, by Lord Tennyson. Music by Villiers Stanford.
About 100 Performers, with Full Orchestra.
Seats can be obtained at MESSRS. SOUNDY & Co.
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GRAND SPECIAL PERFORMANCE
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FOOTBALL TEAMS, NOW IN BOMBAY,
NAMELY,
SOUTH WALES BORDERERS,
KING'S OWN YORKSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY,
AND
THE WORCESTERSHIRE REGIMENT.
SPECIAL PROGRAMME
In honour of the occasion by our Celebrated Equestrians, Acrobats, and Gymnasts, concluding with
FRANK BROWN'S
GREAT WATER NOVELTY.
THE CENTURY'S SENSATION.
23,000 GALLONS OF GENUINE WATER,
Poured into the Arena in the short space of
35 SECONDS.
A VIEW IN MINIATURE OF THE
FALLS OF NIAGARA.

SATURDAY, AT 4 P.M.,
SPECIAL AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE.
Children admitted Half Price to all Parts.
AT EVERY REPRESENTATION
THE WATER NOVELTY.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 20th and 21st instant, being Public Holidays, under "The Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

A. MURRAY,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 11th October, 1892.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 10 per Share of Rs. 200 paid-up, and of Rs. 7½ per Share of Rs. 150 paid-up, is declared, and is payable on and after the 24th instant, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 15, Bank Street, Fort, to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register, on 17th instant, on production of Share Certificates.

By Order of Directors,
ALCOCK, ASHDOWN, & HEPWORTH,
Secretaries and Managers.
Bombay, 12th October, 1892.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 17th to the 24th instant, both days inclusive.

A 5-LB. TIN FINEST ORANGE
PEKOE TEA
FREE FOR V. P. P.
To any Address in India or Burma.—Rs. 5-8.
THE HERBERTPORE TEA ESTATE,
Rambagh, P. O.,
Via Saharanpore.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

In the Matter of ABDUL HUSEN JIWABHOY of Bombay, Bora Mahomedan Inhabitant, who lately traded in co-partnership with HIPTULABHOY JIWABHOY, under the Name and Firm of JIWABHOY HIPTULA, at Shaik Memon Street, without the Fort of Bombay, an adjudged Insolvent.

WHEREAS the Joint Petition of TYEBALLY MULLA TAJKHANJI and KUMERALLY TYEBALLY, the Petitioning Creditors of the abovenamed Insolvent, verified by the declaration of the said Petitioning Creditor Kumerally Tyebally, was filed in this Honourable Court on the Eleventh Day of October Instant; and whereas the said Abdul Husen Jiwabhoy has been this day duly adjudged to have committed an act of Insolvency under the Provisions of Section Nine of the Act Eleven and Twelve, Victoria, Chapter Twenty-one. It is ordered that all the real and personal estate and effects of the said Insolvent be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court. And it is further ordered that the said Insolvent do within thirty days from the date hereof file a Schedule in this Honourable Court in the form in Schedule C. to the said Act annexed, containing the statement of his debts, estate, and effects.—Dated this Twelfth Day of October, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-two.

C. W. L. JACKSON,
Clerk of the Court.
Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office: Fort, Bombay,
This 12th Day of October, 1892.

THE MOST POPULAR
SQUARE PIANOFORTES
OF THE DAY.
SCHIEDMAYER STUTTGART
GOLD MEDAL AND SOEHNE'S
IRON STANDARD INDIAN SQUARES.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
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HUMMUM STREET.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,
Being a reprint of two letters to the "Bombay Gazette,"
and a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK,
Price 8 Annas,
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
„ THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta
„ HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

NOTICES.

ROYAL WESTERN INDIA GOLF CLUB, NASIK.

NOTICE.

THE HANDICAP advertised for the 22nd Instant WILL BE PLAYED off on the following SATURDAY, instead i. e., on the 29th Instant. Play commences at 3-30 P.M. sharp, Madras Time.

By Order,
W. G. BETHAM,
Honorary Secretary, Royal Western India Golf Club, Nasik.
Nasik, 7th October, 1892.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are informed that under the authority vested in the Commissioner of Police by Rule 4 of the Government Notification, No. 7001, dated 15th December, 18 0, Judicial Department, the ground to the North of the Cooperage will be reserved for the purposes of FOOT BALL Matches on MONDAY, the 10th WEDNESDAY, the 12th, THURSDAY the 13th and SATURDAY the 15th instant from 4-30 P. M. until the matches are over.

W. H. WILSON, Colonel,
Commissioner of Police.
Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 8th October 1892.

KOLHAPUR AND S. M. C. AGRICULTURAL HORSE AND CATTLE SHOW OF 1893 TO BE HELD AT CHINCHLI.

THE SHOW will be held on the 2nd February, 1893, and subsequent days, when Prizes, varying from Rs 5 to Rs. 125, will be awarded for the best Horses, Oxen, Sheep, Agricultural Implements, &c., exhibited under specified conditions. For Prospectus and further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

R. R. WAIDYA,
Honorary Secretary, Chinchli Show.

RANGOON PORT TRUST.

NOTICE.

THE COMMISSIONERS for the Port of Rangoon, established by an Act of the Governor-General for India in Council, being Act No. XV, of 1879, require the services of an Engineer for the Port of Rangoon. Salary at the rate of Rupees One Thousand per Month for the first twelve months of actual service. Annual increments of salary of Rupees One Hundred per month will be made after the first twelve months if the Commissioners are satisfied with the way in which the work is performed until the salary amounts to Rupees Fifteen Hundred per Month. No allowances over and above his salary are made to the Engineer.

If an Engineer in the service of the Government of India wishes, with the consent of the Government, to obtain the appointment and to retain his claim for pension and leave allowances, in such case, if he is appointed, a deduction of 20 per cent. from his salary will be made and paid to Government. The service is terminable at any time after it has been entered upon by a six months' notice, expiring six months after the date of the notice given by either party to the engagement to the other of a desire so to terminate it.

Passage money from the port of embarkation will be paid by the Commissioners to the Engineer on arrival in Rangoon.

Further particulars concerning the appointment may be had of the Vice-Chairman to the Commissioners for the Port of Rangoon to whom all applications for the appointment must be made on or before the 2nd day of January 1893.

E. DARLINGTON,
Vice-Chairman, Port Commissioners.
Rangoon, The 16th September, 1892.

LAWRENCE'S VALUABLE HAIR DYE.

THIS Preparation has been made with great success and thoroughly recommended for its use. It is a great remedy for Baldness, from whatever cause arising. The effect will be instantaneous. Hair will retain its Original Color for a long time, and at whatever Age. Warranted not to stain the Skin. For changing Red or Grey Hair to beautiful shades of Black or Brown, according to choice given.

Price Rs. 2-8. Packing extra.

BASU AND NEPHEWS,
CHEMISTS,
SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA,
41-2, Bagbazar Street, Calcutta.

WANTED.

WANTED,

A LADY PHYSICIAN, for the Women's Hospital and Dispensary, at Hyderabad (Sind). Pay Rs. 300 per month, besides house rent at Rs. 15 per month. Applications must reach the undersigned before 15th November, 1892. State qualifications and append certificates.

By Order,
P. S. BHIDE,
Engineer and Secretary, Hyderabad Municipality.

DR. ESENJEE'S WONDERFUL RING.

GOOD Morning, Gentlemen.—Do you wish to prevent premature death from diseases? Then ask at once for Esenjee's Wonderful Ring. It cures Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Piles, Liver Complaints within a short period, and rapidly cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Spasms, Colic, Palpitation and Hysteria, and it keeps the blood free from all diseases by putting it only on the finger of the left hand. I can strongly state as a means of preserving and restoring health it is unequalled, as it has been used by the several European Ladies and Gentlemen with great success, for which I hold several unsolicited testimonials. It is most wonderful discovery of the day. I have no hesitation in stating before the public that an household should not be without it. Its price is also very little, only Re. 1-8, including packing and postage, &c. Apply to

DR. B. ESENJEE.
85, Bechoo Chatterjee's Street, Calcutta.

MRS. MARIE C. BOND,

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255, ARTHUR ROAD,
(Near the Railway Station)
CHINCHPOOGLY, BOMBAY.

SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT in Gynæcological cases, Uteri diseases, Obstetrics, and all Diseases peculiar to Females.

Has had 19 years' practical experience in most intricate and difficult cases, all of which have been successfully treated.

☞ Strict privacy observed in all cases, and contracts for cure entered into.

AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT
(By Permission.)

I am thoroughly satisfied with Mrs. Bond in her method of treatment. It is simple, safe, and sure; and the special care she has shown me during my illness, gains her my entire trust and confidence. Mrs. Bond conscientiously fulfils all that she professes to do, and she willingly undertakes the most intricate cases of any nature whatever with a certainty of success. Should the disease be ever so lengthy and tedious, I consider her advice is important. I have found her to be straightforward, honest, and truthful.

My experience of her treatment would be to advice all Ladies to consult Mrs. Bond when they feel diffident to see a Medical man, as she has safely restored me to perfect health and strength again, and I sincerely wish her every success in life.

ESTHER EDWARDS.
Esplanade Hotel, Bombay, 16th September 1892.

N.B.—"MOFUSSIL & UP-COUNTRY PATIENTS' can have consultation and advice GRATIS by letter. A fee of Re. 1 only is made to maintain establishment towards this end.

Those who prefer writing, or who are compelled by distance to adopt that course, will do well to furnish in simple style every particular as to their complaint.

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1892.
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1892, contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been carefully enlarged, verified, and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

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Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

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Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY, Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.

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THE "GORDON" BRAND.

One Star		Rs. 32	per doz.
Two „	Liqueur	„ 34	„
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Five „	Special do.	„ 42	„
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One Star		Rs. 28	per doz.
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BISQUIT DUBOUCHE & Co.'s BRANDY.

FOR the last two years this WELL-KNOWN COGNAC FIRM have acquired SECOND RANK in the Official Returns of Brandy Exported from Cognac by over 200 Cognac Firms. This clearly proves that their Brandies are becoming more and more appreciated. During the year 1891 they EXPORTED 286,645 GALLONS.

D. P. BATHA & Co.,
Sole Agents,
Apollo House,

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...	£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.........	£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND	£ 100,000.

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67, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO.
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CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.

DEPOSITS are received for Fixed Periods at Rates of Interest which may be ascertained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£2,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 250,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 223,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL	£1,750,000

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BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED:
ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS......2½ Per Cent. Per Annum on the Minimum Weekly Balances."

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12 Months...............	4½	per cent. per Annum.
6 Months................	4	„ „
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For shorter periods, terms on application.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.

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LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short periods granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.

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Capital and Reserves....................	Rs. 15,55,867
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SUB-AGENCY: MURREE.
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6 PER CENT. PER ANNUM is allowed on Prudential Saving Fund Balances, and the same is compounded half yearly.

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CURRENCY NOTES OR CHEQUES ON MADRAS, BOMBAY, AND CALCUTTA are accepted at par for Interest Deposit Accounts.

ACCOUNTS are opened and Receipts issued in two or more names when desired in order that survivors may at once deal with the amount at credit.

DEPOSITS are received also from persons not having current accounts with the Bank.

Every description of Loan is granted upon approved Personal security, as well as upon Government Paper, Stocks, Shares, Lands, Buildings, Produce, Invoiced Goods and Jewellery, etc.

A copy of General Rules of Business and Opening Credit forms will be forwarded on application to the Head Office or Branch.

By Order of the Board,
E. F. STRANACK,
Secretary and Treasurer.
1st July, 1892.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing is done.

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THE best that Money can buy, or Skill produce. Shipped to all climates from Pole to Pole. Made in seven different Shapes and Sizes, so as to meet all Tastes and Requirements.

TRY, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS BUY
"BAHADUR"
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SMOKE, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS ENJOY.

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6	inches long, in boxes of	50
BAHADUR PRINCESSES	5	„ „	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	„ „	100
BAHADUR „ 2	4	„ „	100
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BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	„ „	200

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☞ *N. B.*—Our Factory adjoins our Office, and is, therefore, under our immediate Personal Supervision.

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FOR OCTOBER, 1892.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
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THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
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This GUIDE, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good Medium for Advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office, Fort, Bombay.

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THE ONLY REMEDY for NERVOUS EXHAUSTION
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LUMINOUS PHOSPHORUS
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ARE THE PILLS PREPARED BY THE ORIGINAL MAKERS,
H. & T. KIRBY & Co., LD.,
Which have been CONSTANTLY PRESCRIBED by the MOST EMINENT PHYSICIANS with great success for the last TWENTY YEARS.

PURCHASERS ARE CAUTIONED AGAINST FRAUDULENT IMITATIONS. Pills which cost the dealer only one-fourth the Price of KIRBY'S, ARE CONSTANTLY PALMED OFF AS GENUINE. Buy in ORIGINAL BOTTLES ONLY, and see that each Bottle carries OUR TRADE MARK.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 5), containing 1-20th gr. Phosphorus.

Dr. KIRBY says: "Experience fully warrants the administration of Phosphorus in this dose" in severe attacks of Neuralgia and cases of extreme Nervous Exhaustion; it gives excellent results, taken with food three or four times a day.

PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 3), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

This is a valuable combination of two powerful restoratives. As a *nutrient tonic* it gives power to the brain and spinal cord, imparts tone to the digestive organs, increases functional activity and improves the condition of the whole system. It is largely employed in India during convalescent stages of intermittent and remittent fevers. It is an excellent remedy for *Malaise* induced by the climate, and is a good prophylactic against *Malaria*.

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(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 7), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

This is given with great advantage in *Anæmia, Sciatica*, and other Neuralgic affections, also in the treatment of convalescence from fever and other debilitating diseases. It is an excellent chemical food for anæmic children, and a good adjuvant to a course of cod liver oil.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula No. 6), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.

This combination is useful in all the cases named above, but especially in cases of feeble digestion and *loss of power*, following excesses. Taken regularly with food for a few weeks it has a powerfully renovating effect on broken-down constitutions.

PHOSPHORUS, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 4), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

The use of this combination will be gathered from what has been said of the previous Formulæ, Nos. 3 and 6.

For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 9), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus, with Iron, Quinine and Strychnia.

This combination of nerve tonics has a very large application It is efficacious in all disorders which are characterised by impoverished blood and diminished nerve power, especially in that low condition of the general health which is induced by overwork, dissipation, and excesses of various kinds. In this state iron and phosphorus is strongly indicated. In Constitutional Syphilis it has a high remedial power, by improving the condition of the blood and by stimulating its regenerative power. It is exceedingly energising and strength-giving. As a tonic for convalescents recovering from fever and other exhausting diseases it is unequalled.

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This is double the strength of No. 9 as regards Phosphorus and Quinine, and therefore should be prescribed *only* in cases where the larger dose of Phosphorus is needed.

PHOSPHORUS, CANTHARIDES & NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 20), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.

This pill produces no irritation of the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane, but operates as a gentle stimulant to the genito-urinal organs. It is especially useful in premature failure of power, induced by passive discharges due to debility. It is useful also as a *stimulating emmenagogue* in obstinate cases of *Amenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa*, and *Atony of the Uterus*.

Formula No. 30 contains Iron, and as a tonic is most suitable for *feeble, anæmic* females.

PHOSPHORUS AND DAMIANA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 34), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.

The Extract in this pill is made from the True Damiana Plant ("*Turnera Aphrodisiaca*"), and is a valuable aid of Phosphorus when required as a remedy for impotence.

The above may be obtained from our appointed Agents in Bottles, 3/-, 5/- and 10/- each (English money the 10/-Bottle containing sufficient for a course of four weeks. Two 10/-Bottles may be obtained direct from our laboratory, carriage paid to any post town in India or Australia, by remitting us a Post Office order for 21/-.

AGENTS: CALCUTTA—SMITH, STANISTREET & Co.; BOMBAY AND POONA—TREACHER & Co., Limited; BOMBAY—F. S. MADON & Co.; PHILLIPS & Co., Bombay, Byculla and Poona; ALLAHABAD—LYELL & Co.; MADRAS—E. W. SMITH & Co.; UMBALLA & KASAULI—BALL, HOBSON & Co.; RANGOON—DE SOUZA & Co.; SIMLA AND LAHORE—E. PLOMER & Co.

H. & T. KIRBY & Co., Limited, 14, Newman Street, London, W.

INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES, has been very marked, the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded 1,000,000, sums assured, PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE. The BUSINESS of 1891 was the largest in the History of the Company.

PREMIUMS MODERATE; CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

EVERY INFORMATION
In connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to

F. A. PREVOST,
Acting Secretary, Bombay Branch.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£3,000,000.

Absolute Security Funds now exceed ..	£8,486,434
Funds invested in the best and safest Securities amount to........................	£7,894,357

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES COVERING RISK on MERCHANDISE BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON and JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS and CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favorable Terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for 1875	£742,553
„ 1880	£833,078
„ 1885	£966,107
„ 1891	£1,607,030

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.

LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the Undersigned without reference to head Office on APPROVED LIVES. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL EMPLOY have extra Premium returned. ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable at Fixed Periods on Adults and Children on very Favourable Terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ Per Cent.

REDUCTION to EUROPEAN RATES when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

ACCUMULATED LIFE AND ANNUITY FUNDS now amount to	£4,546,577
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS...	£7,894,357

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1881	£4,673,299	1891	£7,894,357
1886	£5,672,041		
Increase of Funds in 10 years			£3,221,058

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum Street.

SEND FOR
SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT (1891)
OF THE
ORIENTAL
LIFE OFFICE:
A Record of Substantial Progress.
NEW BUSINESS DURING 1891:
2,416 Life Proposals for Rs. 75,40,316.
FUNDS INCREASED LAST YEAR BY
Rs. 8,49,769-6-10.
TOTAL BUSINESS.
Over 347 Lakhs of Rupees.

THE PREMIUMS are so moderate that an Assurance of Rs. 5,000 (under the Company's NEW PLAN) may generally be secured for the Yearly Payment, which usually would be charged for Rs. 3,000 only. NINETY PER CENT. OF THE PROFITS ARE DIVIDED amongst the Assured every three years.

UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,
ENTIRE DIRECTION IN INDIA.
NATIVE LIVES AT EUROPEAN RATES.
FUNDS IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY
and remain in India.

Proposal Papers, Prospectuses, and all further information on application to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries,
Manager and Actuary,
Oriental Life Office, Albert Building, Bombay.
or any Local Agent throughout India.

FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND.,	„	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	„	2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE." CAPITAL....................	„	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	„	2,250,000
The BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., Ld., CAPITAL ...	M	4,000,000

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.
The Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.
PRICE.............................. Rs. 8.
Packing & Postage Extra.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES

COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY of BREATHING are speedily cured by KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES (recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty) No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium Morphia, nor any violent Drug. May be taken by the most Delicate. One or two at bed-time ensures rest when troubled by the throat. Of all Chemists, in small Tins.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. 500	Rs. 25	Rs. 1,040
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	1,025
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	940
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	110
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Char. Mercantile	30,030	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	300
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£32
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	180
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	Nil
Silver Share	...	...	...	...	...

MISCELLANEOUS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate.
Alcock Ashdown	1,000 750	200 50	200 150	10 7½	260 195
BackBay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	10	92
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	75	1,100
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	4,275
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	67½	1085
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	85
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	860
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5 pr. ct.	385
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	140
Geyer&Co., Ld.	500	100	70	...	70 nom.
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	16
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr.ct.	102
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	div 23½	231xd
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	130
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,5.0	100	100	Nil.	30
Marcks & Co., Ld.	,000	100	100	Rs. 10	89
NapierHotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	50
NapierFoundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	185
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	6 pr. ct.	75
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	462½
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	...	20
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	80
Southwell and Austin, Ld.	Ord. 1,000	100	100	5 pr. ct.	20
Do.	Prf. 1,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	100
Treacher & Co.	2,000	200	all	60	830
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	55
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25	Re. 1	19

PRESS COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Yearly	Cash Rate.
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,200
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	18 pr. ct.	980 205
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	90	300
Bellary	167	1,100	1,000	Nil.40	122
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	125
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	500	200	200		150
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	all	16	220 300
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	20	325 w.d.
East India	350	1,000	1,000	45 dvd 130	1,450
English Press and Manfg	400	250	...		175
Fort	515	2,500	2,500	Rs. 35	950
French	300	500	all	100	500
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	50	520 137½
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	750	400	all	50	515 525
Khangaum	240	450	450	32½ 63	130 515
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500		85
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	7½ pr. ct.	96½
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	482½
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	Rs. 35	305
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Rs. 55	622½
New Indian	4,600	125	125	Rs. 1.	133½
Prince of Wales	100	500	500		425
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	500
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	500
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1, 00	25	1,480
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	445
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	35	210
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	375	200	all	75 ...	245
Volkart	...	1,000	100	Rs. 100	1,095

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Divd.	Cash Rate.
Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	00	all	Rs. 20	500
Anglo-Indian	1,345		100	5	86
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	(	all	9 per ct.	500
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	590
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	410
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	1,000	...	350nom.
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	490
Central India	1,000	500	500	40	1,185
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	550
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,080
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	10 pr. ct	730
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		12½	680
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,	Rs. 30	415
Coral Mills Co., Ld.	5,698	100	100	50	457½
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 20	4.0
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	825
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	650
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	515
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	145
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	795
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40 25	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	Rs. 5.	695
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	...	1,070
ImperialCotton	900	500	500	...	402½
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs.	1,120
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	655
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12½	217½xd
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	840
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500xd
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	660
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	720
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	530
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr. ct.	183
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	7.0
LukmidasSpinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	1,167½
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	500	2,320
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	415
ahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct.	475
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,550
Mazagon	5,000	0	250	6	135
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,900
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	100	7 pr. ct.	105
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	120
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	650 w.d.
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 12½	470
Presidency Mills Co(Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,275
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	700w.d.
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,100
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	5	1,455
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	0	1,300
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	35	610
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	135
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	295
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	12½	225
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	410
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Rs. 15	530
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	50	620
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	25	360
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	750
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	740
Union Mills, Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	640

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly guar.	Cash Rate.
G.I.P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p.c.	2,400
B. B. & C. I. R. New £18 Share	...	£ 18	...	do.	

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs. 25-14	
China Leaf	" 25-10	Nominal.
Pekin. Bar Gold old	" 25-4	"
Do. do. new	" 25	"
Australia do.	" 25-11	
Bombay do.	" 25-11	
English Sovereigns	" 16-3	
Do. Drazoes	" 16-26	
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	" 108-7	
Do. 13½ do.	" 108-10	
Carolas Dollars	" 230	Nominal.
Mexican do.	" 223	
ve-Francs	" 319	"

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Football Tournament, 4-30 p.m.
Afternoon Party to Mr. Justice Telang, "Esplanade House," 5 p.m.
Back Bay Baths, Hughes Cup Race.
Frank Brown's Circus, 9 p.m.
Philharmonic Society's Concert, Town Hall, 9-15 p.m.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Karagola (s), from Karachi, &c.; and La Seyne (s), Aden, &c.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Poonani and the s. s. La Seyne left the dock yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—The mails for the Persian Gulf close at Karachi, at 10 a.m., on Thursday, the 13th instant.

BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY.—Head Branch, Statement for September, 1892: Daily averge attendance, 191·47; admissions, 2,102; and prevailing diseases, fevers.

MANOCKJEE NUSSERVANJEE PETIT CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the last month was 5,042, the daily average being 168. The total of new patients was 825.

THEFT AT ABIB'S MOOSAFARKHANA.—Ordali Nehatoali who arrived in Bombay only four days ago, and put up at Ismail Abib's Moosafarkhana, reports that a black leathern trunk, containing wearing apparel, cash, and ornaments, valued at Rs. 86, was stolen from his room.

CONCERT.—A concert will be given on Saturday, the 15th instant, at the Seamen's Institute the object, we learn, being a most deserving one. Bearing this in mind, and also the fact that the tickets of admission are moderately priced, the promoters of the entertainment deserve public encourage.

A STREET ACCIDENT.—As a Hindu labourer, named Kanjee, was taking out a cart from his stable at Dubber Lane, yesterday afternoon, the cart knocked down his son, aged 8 years, and one of the wheels passed over the child. He sustained serious injuries, which necessitated his immediate removal to the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital.

AN AFTERNOON PARTY.—The president and members of the Graduates' Association have issued cards of invitation for an afternoon party to the Hon'ble Mr. Justice K. T. Telang, C.I.E., on his appointment as Vice-Chancellor of the University of Bombay, to be held to-day, at Mr. J. N. Tata's Esplanade House, Warden Road, at 5 p.m.

A SERIOUS ASSAULT.—Kester Fereira, a Goanese, aged about 40 years, residing at Oomerkhady, was taken to the J. J. Hospital, on Tuesday night, suffering from a wound on his head, about an inch and a half in length and three-quarters of an inch deep, which was inflicted with a stick by one Joseph De Souza, whilst in a fight. The accused has absconded, and is not to be found.

DHATTURA POISONING.—Minuoo Rogay, a Mahomedan mendicant, aged 60 years, was removed to the J. J. Hospital, on Tuesday, from Pakmoda Street, by the police in an unconscious state, and on being examined at the hospital it was found that the mendicant had been suffering from dhattura poisoning. The mendicant has since recovered and left the hospital. He states that on Tuesday evening he was given some *halva* to eat by another Mahomedan.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The following programme will be played by the Band of St. Mary's College at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening, at 5-45:—

Gavotte	Empress	Beresford
Valse	Soul à vous	Waldteufel
Song	Alpenhorn	Proch
Selection	Lucia di Lammermoor	Donizetti
Valse	Swinging	Ed. D'Silva
Mazurka	Fleurs d'Amerique	Waldteufel.

ANGLO-INDIAN SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING CO., LD.—At an annual general meeting of the above company, held yesterday afternoon, at the registered office of the company, No. 73, Apollo Street, Mr. A. C. Walker presiding, the following business was transacted:—Mr. D. Gostling was re-elected on the board of local directors, and Messrs. Lidbetter and Co. were appointed auditors, on a remuneration of Rs. 250. The meeting then terminated after voting the usual compliment to the chairman.

THE ALLEGED FATAL ASSAULT.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Superintendent Sweeny brought up on remand and charged Saidia Luxman before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, with culpable homicide not amounting to murder, in causing the death of a woman, named Janki, on Friday evening last. The facts of the case have already been reported. Mr. Sweeny asked his Worship to discharge the accused, as there was not sufficient evidence to prove the charge laid against him. The Magistrate, accordingly, discharged the accused.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—Kerparam Khetsidas, a moonim and partner in the firm of Hurdial Durgadat, carrying on business at Mombadevi, Tank Road, as wholesale merchants in piece-goods, has made a report to the police that he gave his servant, named Dhurviram Khannalal, five currency notes for Rs. 1,000 each in all Rs. 5,000, to pay into the National and Chartered Mercantile Bank, but as the servant did not turn up till 5-30 o'clock in the evening the moonim got suspicious and inquired at the Bank, and found that the notes had not been paid there. The police are making enquiries about the whereabouts of the accused, and several men of the firm have gone up-country, but no trace of the accused has yet been found. Telegraphic communications have been sent to all the principal stations.

A SUCCESSFUL HINDOO LADY-STUDENT.—A correspondent writes:—Among the students who successfully passed the 2nd L. M. and S. Examination this year stands the name of Miss Manak Turkhud, the daughter of Dr. Atmaram Pandurang. This is the first instance in this Presidency (excepting of course, that of the late lamented Dr. Anandibhai Joshi, M.D., who took her degree in America) of a Hindoo lady boldly selecting this line of education, and it is needless to say how successfully Miss Turkhud has vindicated the intellectual prestige of her sex by not only passing this second examination in medicine, but also by taking a very high rank, and securing the much-coveted Fergusson scholarship, and also one of the other five Government scholarships that are awarded every year to successful candidates.

THEFT OF WEARING APPAREL.—Before Mr. Hamilton, the Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Girgaum Police Court, one Kavasji Bomanji, a notorious Parsee, was, at the instance of Constable Butfoy, brought up on a charge of theft of a saree and sheet, valued at Rs. 3, belonging to a Hindoo washer-woman, named Quina. While the accused was going along the street with the bundle of clothes, he was arrested by a policeman, when the accused admitted having stolen them. The accused, in his defence, stated that he had employed the woman to wash his clothes; and had given her some clothes a month ago, and she had not returned them. He went to her room, and took away the things. She was not at home then. He further admitted having been in jail once. The Magistrate convicted and sentenced the accused to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Hamilton, the Second Presidency Magistrate, Constable Butfoy placed a Hindoo woman, named Parwati, about twenty years old, the wife of one Anaji Kanu, on a charge of attempting to commit suicide by jumping in a well. The accused lived with her husband at Girgaum. On Monday night she had a quarrel with her husband, who beat her. The next morning she tied her son, aged about 3 years, in a cloth round her waist, and jumped in a well at Kheterwadi. Three of the passers-by, named Hassan Rajmahmud, Luximan Chotta, and Nana Kuber, seeing her jumping in the well at once dived with her, and rescued both the mother and the son. She was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where she was detained for some time, and then allowed to go home. On being questioned by the Magistrate, the accused replied that she had been ill-treated by her husband, and she, therefore, tried to put an end to her life. His Worship convicted and fined the accused Rs. 10; and ordered the same to be paid to her rescuers.

DEATHS FROM OPIUM POISONING.—Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, held an inquest, at the J. J. Hospital on the body of a Hindoo labourer, named Ludha Dhunpal, aged about 34 years. The deceased lived with his family at Mandvie, and was greatly in debt. He had a quarrel with his wife on Monday night, and therefore took an overdose of opium. He was taken to the hospital in an unconscious state, where he died subsequently. The jury returned a verdict of death from opium poisoning.—Another inquest was held at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital on the body of one Keshowjee Dossa, aged about twenty years. The deceased kept bad company, and was separated from his father and lived in an eating-house at Casee Street. On Monday night the deceased did not take his meals, but returned at the eating-house at about midnight. The next morning he was found unconscious in his bed and was removed to the hospital, where it was discovered that he had taken a dose of opium. The deceased did not rally, but died subsequently. A verdict of suicide by taking a dose of opium was returned.

INDIAN CIVIL SERVANTS.—A correspondent writes:—It is with much pleasure that the Emeriti of St. Aloysius' College, Mangalore, have received the gratifying news of one of their comrades at College, Mr. Frank X. D'Souza, who had proceeded to England as a Government of India Scholar in 1889, having been declared to have passed the Open Competitive Examination for the Civil Service. After a very brilliant career in the Arts course of the University of Madras Mr. D'Souza competed with success for the Gilchrist as well as the Government of India Scholarships, but was granted only one of the two, on account of some technicality of the regulations. After keeping a couple of terms at St. John's, Cambridge, Mr. D'Souza distinguished himself by taking honours in the Law Tripos. Meanwhile, the age standard being raised to twenty-three years, Mr. D'Souza availed himself of the chance for competing for the Civil Service, and happily enough he has been so far successful, coming out fourteenth in order of merit among the thirty-two passed. It is also gratifying to see in the list the name of Mr. John Platel, who proceeded as a Government of India Scholar in 1890, from St. Xavier's College, Calcutta.

BRANDING A WIFE.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, one Laroo charged her husband, named Luggan, a washerman, with branding her, about a month ago, with a hot ladle on her left leg. She stated that she was fifteen years of age, and was married to Luggan when she was five years old. She visited him only once before this present occasion, and has been living with him for six months. She deposed that her husband during her six months' residence with him constantly ill-treated her every day, and that on the night in question while, she was fast asleep, her husband branded her with the hot ladle, which her sister-in-law had heated for her brother. Accused denied the charge, and said that the mark shown in the Court was accidentally caused to the complainant by coming in contact with one of the hot irons used in his business. One witness, Ranji Dyal, spoke to the fact of having heard a scream on the night alluded to, and on his questioning the complainant, the following morning she told him that her husband had branded her with a hot ladle. The father of the complainant, Jeena Purshotam, deposed that the husband was constantly ill-treating his daughter, and on one occasion even beat her in his presence. The Magistrate passed orders that the girl should be allowed to go to live with her parents for three months, and that if at the end of this period, her husband undertook that he would not ill-treat his wife in future his Worship would then see about passing orders as to whether she should not be obliged to return to live under his protection.

A CHARGE OF THEFT AGAINST A TICKET-COLLECTOR.

INSPECTOR JEFFERIES, of the G. I. P. Railway Police yesterday, charged James Patrick Seery, before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, with committing a theft in a passenger train on the 10th inst., of a gold chain, locket, pencil, and a silver watch, of the aggregate value of £20, and Rs. 25 in cash, the property of Captain Biddulph, R. H. A. Inspector Jefferies applied to his Worship to transfer the case to Poona as the complainant was at present residing at Kirkee. Inspector Jefferies related the facts of the case as follows:—Captain Hope Biddulph travelled from Bombay to Kirkee in a passenger-train on the night of the 10th inst., and just before the train reached Kirkee, Captain Biddulph awoke, and found that he had been robbed of the above-mentioned property. He reported the matter to Mr. Curtis, the chief constable of the Poona Railway Police, who was travelling by the same train. The constable came to Bombay, and informed Inspector Jefferies about the theft. Inspector Jefferies promptly made enquiries into the matter, and ascertained that the accused abruptly left his duties without permission on the night in question, and travelled as far as Thana in the same compartment as Captain Biddulph did. Inspector Jefferies continued his inquiries, and eventually arrested the accused on Tuesday night at the Byculla Railway Station. Seery made a clean breast of his guilt before Inspector Jefferies, and took the officer to his house at Frere Road, where he handed over to the police the watch, chain, pencil, and Rs. 7. Seery had paid the remaining money to an Irani cold drink seller for food purchased from him. Seery broke the locket into two pieces, one of which is still missing, while the other was handed over to Mr. Jefferies by the accused. The Magistrate made the necessary order asked for by Mr. Jefferies.

INSOLVENT DEDTOR'S COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday, when the following matters were heard:—

RE ABDOOL HOOSEIN JEWABHOY.

Mr. Manker, for Tyabali Moolla Tekanjee, a petitioning creditor, applied for the adjudication of the insolvent as such. Insolvent was a dealer in paints, and had contracted debts which he was unable to pay. Several decrees had been passed against him in the Small Causes Court, and in order to delay and defeat his creditors, he was alleged to have fraudulently made over his property, and to have left the jurisdiction. His lordship granted the application.

RE SHIVSHANKER JANARDUN SOMNI.

Mr. Dhairyavan, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order with leave to amend the schedule. Insolvent was in jail now, having been, it was alleged, arrested in the precincts of the court-house. His lordship granted the application.

RE JOOSUB BIN EBRAHIM.

Mr. Manker, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for a rule nisi, requiring the creditors to show cause why he should not be allowed to withdraw his petition. In was stated that insolvent had settled with all his creditors. His lordship granted a rule returnable on the 16th prox.

RE MADAN KANJEE.

Mr. Dhairyavan, for a petitioning creditor, applied for a rule nisi, requiring the insolvent to show cause why he should not forthwith proceed with his petition. A certificate from the Clerk of the Court stated that the insolvent had done nothing since the filing of the petition a year ago. His lordship granted a rule returnable on the first Wednesday after the October vacation.

FRANK BROWN'S CIRCUS.

TO-NIGHT a special performance will be given at the Circus, under the patronage and presence of the Bombay Gymkhana and the Football Teams now in Bombay, *viz*, the South Wales Borderers, the Kings Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, and the Worcester Regiment. A new programme will be presented, and judging from the success that Mr. Brown has met with in the performances, to-night's entertainment ought to draw a good house. The water pantomime still continues.

HOMELESS LEPER RELIEF FUND.

THE following subscription paid into the Bank of Bombay is acknowledged with thanks:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Mrs. E. Carrel	20	0	0
Total Rs.	20	0	0
Amount previously acknowledged. Rs.	96,908	9	2
Grand Total Rs.	96,928	9	2

The following additional subscription has been promised (78th list):—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Mrs. E. Carrel	20	0	0
Total Rs.	20	0	0
Subscriptions already promised Rs.	97,308	9	2
Grand Total Rs.	97,328	9	2

H. A. ACWORTH.
R. M. SAYANI.
HARKISONDAS NAROTAMDAS.
Honorary Secretaries and Treasurers.

Oct. 12.

AT the South-Western Police Court in London on the 22nd ultimo Major Frank Fisher, who was arrested that day on his way to Gibraltar, was brought up in custody, charged with using threatening language to his wife, Victoria Eugine, a cousin of the Princess of Monaco. The evidence for the prosecution showed that, during their married life of fifteen years, Major Fisher had constantly ill-treated and abused his wife. He was confined for a short time in a lunatic asylum. The prisoner behaved strangely in the dock, and the Magistrate remanded him in custody, that the state of his mind might be inquired into.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice PARSONS and the Hon. Mr. Justice TELANG.)

"THE NEO-MALTHUSIANISM."

IMPERATRIX VS. F. D. TARAPOREWALLA.

THE Court delivered judgment on an appeal from a decision of Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, who, on the 26th July last, convicted the defendant of offences under Section 292 and 293 of the Indian Penal Code, by reason of selling a book, called the "Theory and Practice of Neo-Malthusianism," and fined him Rs. 201. Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Pestonjee, Rustim, and Kola, appeared for the appellant; and the Hon. Mr. Lang, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared in support of the conviction.

Mr. Justice Parsons said:—I assume that there is nothing obscene (within the meaning of that word as used in Section 292 of the Penal Code) in advocating checks to conception. This whole case, both in the Magistrate's Court and in this Court, has proceeded and been argued upon this assumption. There is thus nothing obscene in the explanation of what these checks are or in the mere statement of the places where, and the prices at which, they can be procured. For none of these things has the book, in the present case concerned, been alleged or adjudged to be obscene. It has been condemned solely on account of the manner in which certain advertisements contained in it are worded. In order to decide whether the conviction is right or not, I would frame this simple issue—"Are there details in the advertisements inconsistent with decency, which are not necessary and are not justified?" In my opinion, this issue must be determined in the affirmative. The details at pp. 69,70,76,77,82,85, and 86, are certainly inconsistent with decency and offensive to delicacy. They present to the mind things which delicacy and purity and decency forbid to be exposed. In this respect they go very much further than any advertisements in any of the other books of the kind which have been referred to. They are quite unnecessary, and there is no other justification for them than the supposition that the publisher of the book, who himself supplies the articles, thought that by inserting them, he would show the superiority of his own wares over those vended by other dealers, and so acquire profit for himself. This is no justification at all. The publication in the beginning of the work in question of the "Theory and Practice of Neo-Malthusianism" appears to me to be only subservient to the real aim and object of the book, which is to puff up by advertisements the publishers own specialities; and as in these advertisements there is much that is indecent and obscene, I am of opinion that the conviction is right, and I affirm it.

Mr. Justice Telang said:—I am of the same opinion. The question in this case arises on the true construction of the word "obscene" in Section 293 of the Indian Penal Code, a word about which Lord Lyndhurst said: "I can easily conceive that two men will give an entirely different conception as to the meaning." As I said, however, during the course of Mr. Inverarity's reply, the general questions which formed the topics of part of the argument before us, and which are discussed in the judgment of Mr. Justice Windeyer of New South Wales, read to us by Mr. Inverarity as part of his own argument, do not now present very much difficulty. For it would not, upon the authorities, be possible to hold that a discussion in the abstract of the doctrine of Neo-Malthusianism, or even that an advertisement describing the apparatus which is to help in practically carrying out the precepts of Neo-Malthusianism, is in its very nature indecent and "obscene." Neither such a description nor such an advertisement could be said to be written in the language used by Lord Campbell in the House of Lords, "for the single purpose of corrupting the morals of youth." Nor can they be said to satisfy the less exacting, and probably more accurate test suggested by Cockburn, C. J., in Regina vs. Bradlaugh in the first question he formulated in that case, viz., "Is this publication, in its scope and object, a thing calculated to deprave and debase the morals of those who read it?" Or as the same learned Judge put it in Regina vs. Hicklin, (L. R., 3 Q. B., 371 and 373.) "Whether the tendency of the matter charged as obscenity is to deprave and corrupt those whose minds are open to such immoral influences, and into whose hands a publication of this sort may fall? But there is always another question which arises in these cases, and that question, in the language of Sir A. Cockburn, is whether, independently of the enquiry to which the first question in Regina vs. Bradlaugh is directed, "the details given, irrespective of the ultimate purpose of the works, are calculated to inflame the passions and corrupt the morals of the readers?" It is upon this question that I think, the answer must be unfavourable to the accused in this case. After much consideration, I have come to the conclusion that the language used at pp 69 and 70 of this pamphlet, and also I may add it pp. 85 and 86, does come within the rules indicated in the second of the two questions formulated by Chief Justice Cockburn, and that therefore the publication before us must be deemed to come within the meaning of Section 293 of the Indian Penal Code. On this ground I am of opinion that the conviction in this case must be affirmed.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

THE FIRE-TEMPLE CASE.

DHUNJEEBHOY BYRAMJEE RANA VS. COWASJEE DADABHOY BANAJEE AND ANOTHER.

As incorrect and unfounded reports have appeared in some Vernacular papers as to what was decided by the High Court in the case of Mr. Dhunjeebhoy Byramjee Rana, the trustee of the Framjee Cowasjee fire temple, against two of the managers of the fire-temple, we are requested to publish the following decree in the case with a view to remove the wrong impressions that are believed to have been caused by such reports. It will be seen from the decree that the allegations appearing in the reports to the effect that costs amounting to Rs. 3,000 had been awarded against the trustee, and that the costs of the defendant amounting to Rs. 600 had been ordered to be paid out of the trust estate, had no foundation in fact.

The decree, sealed on Tuesday last, is as follows:—The plaintiff's claim is that the defendants may be restrained from dismissing, or attempting to dismiss, Cursetjee Bezonjee from his office of Dustoor or high priest of the Framjee Cawasjee Ateshbehram in the plaint referred to, or from preventing Cursetjee Bezonjee from acting as such Dustoor or high priest, or from in any way hindering or interfering with him in the performance of the duties of his office; that in the meantime and until the hearing of this suit the defendants may be restrained in manner aforesaid; for costs of this suit, and for further or other relief. And the suit having been called on for hearing and final disposal upon the 6th and the 8th days of September, the plaintiff Dhunjeebhoy Byramjee Rana and the defendants appearing respectively by advocates, and upon framing issues and hearing the advocates, this Court ordered that the name of Cursetjee Bezonjee Dustoor be added as a plaintiff, and the plaint and proceedings having been amended accordingly, and the hearing of the suit having been resumed on the 9th and the 10th days of September, the second plaintiff also appearing by advocate, and upon hearing evidence and perusing exhibits, this Court took time to consider its judgment. And the suit being this day called on for judgment, this Court doth declare that the attempted dismissal of the plaintiff, Cursetjee Bezonjee Dustoor, from his office of Dustoor or high priest of the Framjee Cowasjee Ateshberam by the defendants, the managers of the Ateshbehram, in the absence of their co-manager Byramjee Nanabhoy, is inoperative, and this Court doth order that this suit be, and it is hereby, dismissed in all other respects; and this Court doth order and decree that the plaintiff, Dhunjeebhoy Byramjee Rana, do pay to the defendants their cost of this suit up to the framing of the issues herein on the 6th day of September, when taxed and noted in the margin hereof, and that the plaintiffs and defendants do bear and pay respectively their own costs of this suit in other respects.

HIGH COURT.—OCTOBER 13.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

For Consent Decree.

399-89—Pestonjee R and K—Pranjewandas Samaldas and another vs Ramchundra Narotum and another—Edgelow and G.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Testamentary Suits.

10-92—Edgelow and G—Fakirchund Premchand and others vs Bai Bhimabai Naikin—H S Dikshit.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

387-91—Nanu and H—Hari Dwarkajee Thakur vs The Municipal Corporation for the City of Bombay—Crawford B and Co. (Part heard.)

250-92—In person—Mahomedally Ebrahimjee vs Sittiba Tenkutli.

606-91—Edgelow and G—Heerjee Ookerda and others vs Tricumjee Shewjee and others—P, G and S, Crawford, B and Co, T, D and C.

448-92—K D Shroff—Dossabhoy Hormusjee Patel and others vs Maneckbai and others—K D Shroff.

301-92—Roughton and B—The Bombay Tramway Company, Limited, vs Arthur Francis Soundy—Pestonjee R. and K.

149-92—Bhaishunker and K—Charles Agnew Turner vs Thucker Vussonjee Nandjee and others—Pestonjee, R and K, Crawford, B and Co., and Chitnis, M and M To Vary Commissioners Report.

370-70—Payne, G and S—Karmali Rahimbhoy and others vs Rahimbhoy Habibhoy and another—Roughton and B.

THE Cigar Manufacturers' Association at Hamburg state that there have been only eight cases of cholera and four deaths amongst a body of 5,000 cigar-makers, from which it is inferred that tobacco acts as a preventive.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE P. and O. Co's s s Assam had been on a trial trip yesterday.

THE B I S N Co's s s Nuddea, Captain A B Cave, will sail to-day for Calcutta, Rangoon, &c, with a general cargo.

The French Mail steamer La Seyne, 1,151 tons, Captain L Blanc, sailed yesterday for Aden via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Pack, Major and Mrs Povah and 30 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Huzara, 1,336 tons, Captain R James Rickford, will sail to-day for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Lt E R B Murray, Lieut E C Creagh, Lieut C E Triestram, Mrs Scott and infant, and 6 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—OCTOBER 12.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Naderi	663	McAllister	C	B & P S N Co
" Oronsay	1350	Allan	D	M Mackenzie
" Taif	878	Hannah	G	H Cassum & Co
" Etolia	2113	Jones	K	K Nixon & Co
" Ponani	...	Nacoda	L	Shepherd & Co
" Eden Hall	2273	Jones	Q	E Bates & Co
HARBOUR WALL.				
S.S. Kaveri		Nacoda		Shepherd & Co
" Neera		do.		do.
" Mahanadi		do.		do.

The Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time-ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean-time, or 8h. 8m. 44·3s a.m. of Greenwich mean time.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	No.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Armenia	2218	Read	1	W & A Graham & Co.
" Canton	2200	Field	3	P & O Co
" Bormida	1474	Sussini	4	F Branchi.
" Thames	2101	Seaton	5	P & O Co.
" Iran	2216	Delargy	8	K Nixon & Co
" Lycia	2116	McNay	9	K Nixon & Co
" Kirby Hall	1688	Phillips	11	E Bates & Co
" City of Perth	2805	Swan	12	Sir C Forbes & Co
" Aston Hall	2254	McFee	13	E Bates & Co
" D Balduino	3044	Cruciani	15	F Branchi

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
12	Karagola (s)	Tice	Karachi, &c.
	La Seyne (s)	Blanc	Aden, &c.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Nuddea, Cave, for Calcutta, Rangoon, &c.
" Huzara, Rickford, for Coast and Calcutta.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Khandalla, for Coast and Calcutta.
" Kapurthala, for Karachi, &c.

CALCUTTA

ARRIVALS.

Oct.			
7	Oimara sp	Brown	Montevideo, Aug 5.
	Mozambique bq	McCrone	Liverpool, June 18.
	Loch Maree s	Allison	North Shields, Aug 19.
8	Goa s	Coope	Rangoon, Oct 5.

DEPARTURE.

Oct. 7.—Steamer Kistna.

DAILY IMPORTS.—OCTOBER 12.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Armenia s—25 cases school slates, A Mahomedally; 104 bales printing papers, &c, S A S Dawood.

FROM LONDON.

Thames—5 cases oilmenstores, Geo Gahagan and Co; 25 bottles quick silver, Hajee S Soomar.

La Seyne s—22 cases medicine, Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy.

FROM BORDEAUX.

D Balduino s—65 cases liqueur, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasji; 25 cases brandy, Dajeebhoy Dhunjeebhoy; 25 cases brandy, J Nowroji.

Thames s—25 cases champagne, Eduljee Bazonjee.

FROM HAMBURG.

Ehrenfels s—2 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasji; 2 quarter-casks spirit of vine, D Dadabhoy.

FROM TRIESTE.

Maria Valerie s—20 bales printing paper, M S Joshi; 9 cases writing papers, Ritchie Steuart and Co.

FROM CHARENTE.

Thames s—100 cases brandy, Jamshedji Bros and Co; 75 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Framjee.

FROM VENICE.

Maria Valerie s—13 cases soap, S Lilladhur.

FROM MARSEILLES.

D Balduino s—85 cases vermouth, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 12.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Iran s—20 bales goat-hair, Mahomed Jaffer Joomabhoy and Co.

Armenia s—550 cwts myrabollams, S Thakersee; 80 cwts coir ropes, Nowrojee Framjee; 458 bags linseed oil cake, Thos H Moore and Co.

Eden Hall s—2,000 cwts jowaree and 200 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers; 1,450 cwts myrabollams, J Vurudhman and Co; 20 bales wool, Cursondas Mooljee; 44 bales wool and 4 bales goat-hair, Hajee Mahomed Aba; 26 bales wool, K Khooshall; 296 bales cotton-fly, T Jewraj.

FOR LONDON.

Assam s—2 boxes gold (Rs 45,000), David Sassoon and Co; 5 cwts ivory, N Goolam Hoosein.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Etolia s—4,000 cwts rapeseed, A Ally Mahomed and Co; 4,018 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Aldgate s—2,979 cwts poppyseed and 1,160 cwts mowraseed, Ralli Brothers; 1,000 cwts horns, Prier de Saone and Co.

Armenia s—6,000 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co; 4,000 cwts castorseed, Nansee Khairaz and Co.

FOR GIBRALTAR.

Iran s—12,000 cwts wheat, Volkart Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Aldgate s—500 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 1,920 cwts gingellyseed, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

D Balduino s—200 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bormida s—14 cwts gum, 38 cwts kismiss and 36 cwts charoli, M M Essoofally; 32 bales twist, E L Moolchand; 110 bales twist, Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 80 bales twist, Silas E Sasoon; 375 cwts onions, Allana Moosa.

Canton s—26 chests opium and 500 bales twist, Sassoon J David Co; 49 chests opium, The P and O Co; 234 chests opium, The Bombay and Persia S N Co; 160 cwts wheat and 43 cwts wheat flour, E Abdoola; 100 bales twist and 5 bales piece-goods, E D Sassoon and Co; 376 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 25 bales twist, The China Mills; 78½ cwts cloves, H Datoo; 12 bales twist, C Bomanjee and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Bormida s—50 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 75 bales twist, Thakersee Mooljee; 25 bales twist, Thakersee Mooljee Sons and Co; 100 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

Canton s—670 cwts sandalwood chips and 200 bales twist, Sorabjee N. Talati and Co; 229 bales twist and 85 bales grey T. cloth, E. D. Sassoon and Co; 350 bales twist David Sasoon and Co; 30 bales twist, The Bombay U. S. and W. Co; 5 bales T. cloth, Tata and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Canton s—10 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Canton s—79 bales twist, David Sassoon & Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.—OCTOBER 12.

Geddes, Capt, Bo, R A, joining Battery, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 6.

Wood, Lt, Bo, R A, on leave, to Khandalla.

OCTOBER 11.

Burton, 2nd Lt, Ms, Rl Innis Fus, to join, to Thayet Myo.
Trevor, 2nd Lt, Bengal, 1st East Kent, to join, to Calcutta.

OCTOBER 12.

Geddes, Capt, Bo, R A, to join Battery, to Karachi.
Povah, Major, Bo, Rl Dubn Fus, on leave, to Karachi.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G.W. ROUGHTON COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, 13th October, 1892.

1. The following drills will take place this week:—

Fort Head-Quarters.

To-day, at 6-30 p.m.—25-pr R M L Gun-drill.

Nesbit Road Head-Quarters.

To-day, at 8-30 p.m.—10" R M L Gun-drill.

2. The following promotions are ordered in No 1 Company:—To be Corporals—Bombardier J Aspinwall, vice T S Weir, resigned, 13th May 1891; Bombardier D Wilson, vice H G Hyde, promoted, 13th August 1892; and Acting Bombardier F J Taylor, vice N Randle, promoted, 30th Sept 1892.

3. It is notified for information that the drill season 1892-93 will commence on Saturday next, the 15th inst; when there will be a Commanding Officer's parade at the Nesbit Road Head-quarters, at 4-30 p.m. Members are requested to attend. Dress: Drill order with arms.

By order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS-SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, A.-D.-C., COMMANDING BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Bombay, 13th October, 1892.

1. The following members having joined, are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to "C" Company.—No. 3270 Vol. G. V. Evans; No. 3271 Vol. J. B. Smith; No. 3272 Vol. T. A. Peters; No. 3273 Vol. C. A. Schneider; No. 3274 Vol. E. T. Stevenson; & No. 3275 Vol. G. Bacon.

2. Members who intend competing at the forthcoming Bombay Presidency Rifle Association Meeting (which takes place at Poona on the 15th November) are requested to pay their entrance fees at Head-quarters on or before the 29th instant, after which date no entries will be made. The Prospectus may be seen at Head-quarters.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. There will be Tent-pegging at the Cooperage on Friday, the 14th instant, at 7 a.m.

2. Members who have not already drawn their arms, accoutrements, and saddlery, are requested to apply during the week for the same.

By order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major,
and Adjutant, B. V. R.

GENERAL ORDERS

BY H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF-IN-INDIA.

Head-Quarters, Simla, October 5.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, the following officers are detailed for duty with their regimental depots, and under such arrangements as General Officers Commanding may direct, will proceed to England during the ensuing season, doing duty with troops on the voyage:—*Lieutenant F J Ryder, 3rd Dragoon Guards; Major W H M Lowe, 7th Dragoon Guards; *Lieut M P R Oakes, 4th Lancers; Capt L Stamer, 16th Lancers; Capt E C Knox, 18th Hussars; Capt A Nugent, 1st Battn Royal Fusiliers; Lieut F S E Rashleigh, 2nd Battn Lincolnshire Regt; *Capt L C Koe and Lieut C H Vigors, 2nd Battn Royal Irish Regt; Major W Heaton, 2nd Battn South Wales Borderers; Capt H J C Stanton, 2nd Battn King's Own Scottish Borderers; Capt A O White, 2nd Battn Scottish Rifles; *Capt H D Lawrence, 1st East Surrey Regt; Lieut R O C Hume, 2nd Border Regt; *Capt C de Winton, 1st Hampshire Regt; Capt E A Bennett, 2nd Middlesex Regt; *Capt C H M Kirkwood, 2nd Battn Wiltshire Regt; Capt G W Fitton, and Lieut A W Plunkett, 2nd Battn Manchester Regt; Lieut H C Fergusson, 2nd Battn Highland L I; Capt W G Moon, 2nd Battn Seaforth Highlanders; 2nd Lieut A E Heard, Royal Irish Fusiliers; and Lieut E F Griffin, 1st Leinst Regt.—*At present in England.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointment on His Excellency's Personal Staff:—

Lieut C H H Gough, 12th Bengal Cavy, to officiate as Aide-de-Camp, vice Capt C V Hume, resigned.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

5th Lancers.—Capt W H Goodair, who has qualified for the appoinment of Acting Paymaster, to be Acting Paymaster of the Regt.

1st Bengal Cavalry.—Surgn-Capt G T Mould from the offig to the Medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgn-Lieutenant-Col J E C Ferris.

2nd Bengal Lancers—Lieut H H F Turner, supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be Squadron Officer, vice Douglas, seconded for employment in Gilgit.

2nd Lieut A G Pritchard, Offg Wing Officer on prabation, 24th Bengal Infy, to be Offg Squadron Officer on probation.

8th Bengal Infantry—2nd-Lieut E A Swinhoe, 3rd Dragoon Guards, a candidate for the Indian Staff Corps, to be Offg Wing Officer on probation.

12th Bengal Infantry—2nd-Lieut A S H Teed, Liverpool Regt, a candidate for the Indian Staff Corps, to be Offg Wing Officer on probation.

22nd Punjab Infantry—Lieut C H R Coles, Wing Officer, 37th Dogras, to be Offg Wing Officer, as a temporary measure.

Lieut O A Smith, Offg Wing Officer on probation, 36th Sikhs, is transferred in the same capacity, as a temporary measure.

Lieut F B Hill, Wing Officer, 34th Punjab Infantry, to be Offg Wing Officer, as a temporary measure.

24th Punjab Infantry—Lieut G C Davison, Offg Wing Officer on probation, 10th Bengal Infy, is transferred in the same capacity, as a temporary measure.

29th Punjab Infantry—Lieut F F Solly-Flood, Wing Officer on probation, 17th Bengal Infy, is transferred in the same capacity, vice Tighe, deceased.

30th Punjab Infantry—Lieut D M Bower, Wing Officer, 2nd Bengal Infy, to be Offg Wing Officer, as a temporary measure.

31st Punjab Infantry—Lieut G de H Smith, Offg Wing Officer on probation, 45th, Sikhs, is transferred in the same capacity, as a temporary measure.

Lieut C M Carter, Offg Wing Officer on probation, 14th Sikhs, is transferred in the same capacity, as a temporary measure.

2nd Battalion, 4th Gurkha Rifles.—Major Sir C H Leslie, Bart, 2nd-in-Command, to be Commandant, vice King-Harman, vacated on appointment as Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Military Dept.

The undermentioned has passed the examination in the Parvatiya language (coloquial) at Bakloh, 2nd-Lieut G B Sanford, 2nd Bn, 4th Gurkh Rifles.

The leave to England, on private affairs, granted to Col H S Gough, C M G, 18th Hussars, is extended to the 8th December 1892.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England:—

Royal Artillery.—Lieut C R Hodgins, for twelve months, on medical certificate.

1st Battalion, Royal Irish Fusiliers—Lieut W K Festing, for twelve months, on private affairs.

1st Battalion, Royal Welsh Fusiliers—Capt and Adjt W R H Beresford, for nine months, on private affairs.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:—30th Bengal Infantry—Lieut A Ward, in India, on medical certificate, up to the date of his embarkation for England, under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN THE MOFUSSIL.

(Week ending October 7.)

	In.	Ct.		In.	Ct.
Jabalpur	54	71	Nasik	26	50
Raver	29	97	Deolalee	31	78
Nimbora	39	33	Ghoti	67	78
Bhadli	33	20	Nargaon	39	1
Jalgaon	34	53	Warrengaon	41	25
Sirsoli	32	7	Hoodgi	28	47
Mhasawad	44	46	Mohol	24	36
Maheji	48	53	Madha	35	39
Pachora	44	1	Barsi Road	31	35
Kasgaon	48	10	Keim	28	43
Naidongri	57	95	Jehur	21	48
Challisgaon	40	14	Pomulwari	23	46
Nandgaon	35	6	Dexal	19	10
Munmad	34	5	Lanowli	172	16
Lassalgaon	35	99	Dhond	26	65
Kerwadi	25	32	Talegaon	36	86

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 12TH OF OCTOBER, 1892.

Stations.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Due 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date.
Delhi	29·955	Calm	2	92·5	74·1	62	...	22·79	−3·43
Agra	29·972	S W	3	94·0	72·5	68	..	19·25	−9·18
Cawnpore	29·992	S W	2	92·0	69·1	66	..	33·35	..
Allahabad	29·960	S W	1	93·9	68·8	70	...	30·90	−1·95
Jhansi	29·987	S S W	2	94·5	71·7	57	..	37·16	−0·07
Jacobabad	29·962	N W	2	102·0	71·2	34	..	4·11	+1·22
Karachi	29·882	W S W	12	93·0	73·8	95	..	11·58	+5·27
Jeypore	29·987	Calm	1	96·5	67·9	68	...	49·64	+23·67
Ajmere	30·015	Calm	2	91·3	67·1	73	...	19·21	−1·55
Deesa	29·997	S E	5	96·3	69·8	62	..	38·33	+13·51
Bhuj	29·957	Calm	5	100·1	72·9	71	..	8·05	−7·90
Rajkot	29·964	E	4	95·4	67·8	78	..	26·55	−2·90
Veraval	29·960	Calm	6	96·7	72·2	63	..	15·51	..
Neemuch	30·014	S W	3	90·8	66·2	54	..	34·35	+3·92
Indore	30·010	Calm	2	88·5	61·1	66	..	33·45	−0·15
Saugor	29·995	Calm	1	88·3	65·7	60	...	47·18	+6·75
Jubbulpore	30·034	Calm	2	85·9	62·8	76	...	51·39	−2·56
Hoshangabad	30·027	E N E	2	89·8	67·8	70	..	51·20	−4·03
Khandwa	30·006	N E	2	91·7	66·2	65	...	41·79	+10·86
Raipur	29·973	N N E	2	88·0	72·1	83	..	45·08	−4·10
Nagpur	29·984	N N E	4	88·8	68·9	60	..	39·74	−5·22
Amraoti	29·985	E N E	6	87·4	74·3	51	..	42·37	+10·20
Akola	29·987	N	6	92·4	65·8	58	...	44·94	+12·00
Surat	29·952	N W	L	94·2	70·0	74	—	54·98	+12·72
Malegaon	30·012	Calm	4	91·9	65·3	54	...	34·03	+10·54
Bombay	29·946	E S E	6	90·9	77·5	85	...	93·03	+18·21
Poona	29·983	Calm	3	89·5	67·4	59	..	32·68	+10·61
Sholapur	29·979	S	7	92·2	68·0	63	...	...	..
Ratnagiri	29·926	Calm	3	87·9	75·9	78	...	137·68	+31·70
Belgaum	29·949	Calm	1	85·8	62·9	81	...	45·36	+6·76
Goa	29·928	S E	3	88·1	76·4	87	...	125·30	...
Karwar	29·931	N E	1	85·2	72·8	93	..	127·32	+9·44
Mangalore	29·9.5	N	2	87·3	75·9	85	..	107·80	−1·59
Calicut	29·922	E N E	6	88·2	75·1	82	...	100·34	+11·24
Cochin	29·939	E	M	87·7	74·7	83	...	87·35	+5·44
Bangalore	29·953	W	2	83·2	68·0	77	...	19·66	−3·04
Secunderabad	29·970	E N E	5	87·1	70·9	80	0·04	37·40	+11·57
Masuliptm	29·960	N N E	6	79·5	73·1	95	3·38	41·35	+15·88
Bellary	29·943	Calm	4	90·9	71·9	76	...	16·45	+4·67
Cuddapah	29·926	N N E	..	91·0	76·3	78	0·01	34·15	+14·13
Madras	29·912	WN W	9	87·2	76·7	93	0·20	29·81	+10·12
Coimbatore	29·9.2	S	4	91·3	70·3	91	...	5·47	−1·41
Trichinopoly	29·904	W	3	96·6	77·8	69	..	16·70	+3·87
Negapatam	29·876	WN W	4	92·0	78·2	76	...	13·46	+0·27
Colombo	29·938	W	10	87·0	77·0	72	0·01	12·23	−14·40

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

During the past 24 hours the pressure changes have been moderate or small. The general distribution is very irregular and the readings continue to be very uniform all over the country. Winds are variable in direction and moderate or light in force. This morning the wind velocity was 10 miles an hour at Madras and 8 at Bombay. The day and night temperature variations are small and irregular except locally at Masulipatam, where the maximum is 11° in defect of the average. The highest temperature in the shade was 102° at Jacobabad and the lowest 61° at Indore. Humidity shows a considerable rise at most stations in the Madras Presidency and at Belgaum, and a small but general rise on the Malabar Coast, in Mysore and at the southerly stations in the Bombay Presidency. The skies are very cloudy to-day in the Madras Presidency, Mysore and at Sholapur. Heavy rain has fallen at Masulipatam (3·38") and light to moderate showers are reported from Secunderabad, Cuddapah and Madras. An extremely shallow area of low pressure is shown by abnormals to exist over the country lying to the south of Latitude 12° and probably also Ceylon, and shows a tendency to move westwards. The weather in Mysore and the Madras Presidency is influenced by this small disturbance and, as it is now damp and cloudy, there is every probability of local showers over that part of the country. The increase of humidity on the Malabar Coast and over the greater part of the Bombay Presidency shows that the weather there will become more or less cloudy.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, OCT. 12.

Pressure has decreased slowly over the Gangetic plain and at a few stations in North-West and Central India, and to the south of the Peninsula, but increased elsewhere, the rise being brisk in the Circars. Pressure is again more uniform, but readings are relatively high in the north of the Punjab, the Assam Valley, and in central parts of the country, relatively low in central parts of the Punjab, and over the south of the Bay. Winds blow from north-east over a large part of the country, but are variable in North-West India, and are north-westerly in the South Carnatic. The force is fresh in Coconada and generally light elsewhere. The mean temperature is generally above the normal. Rain has been general and in places heavy in the Madras coast, while showers have been received in Diamond Island, Bassein, False Point, Rawalpindi, Colombo and Trivandrum.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCT. 12.

THERE was still no change in the price of Bar Silver, which remained at 38⅛d. per oz. in London yesterday, four per cent. Rupee Securities having also been unaltered, at £64⅞; but in New York, the metal was ⅛ cent dearer, thus returning to Saturday's quotation of 84⅞ cents per oz., demand Exchange on London having declined ¼ cent to 4·86 dollars. Consols in London were unchanged at 97½; but Indian Sterling Loan was ⅛ per cent. higher, at 108. The market rates of discount were put up ⅛ per cent. on short London Bills, and ⅛ on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper, say to 1⅞, and 2¼ per cent., respectively. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India, at 30 days' sight, remained at 1s. 2⅝d. Coal Freight from Cardiff to Bombay was 6d. lower, at 11s. 6d. per ton. Paris quotations were unaltered, at 99½ for Rentes, and fcs. 25·17½ for Exchange on London.

The Wheat Market was firmer, and an advance of 2d. per cental on Monday's price, for No. 1 Soft White on the spot in Liverpool is quoted by Reuter, at 6s. 5d. per cental, Ex-Quay, White Delhi having been unchanged, at 6s. 1d. per cental. The Linseed Market was firm at previous spot and arrival quotations for Bombay Seed.

Cotton in Liverpool closed quiet last evening; Surats steady; and Arrivals quiet but steady. The price of spot Mid-Americans remained at 4 7-16d.; and Surats were unchanged in value; but American Arrivals were 1-32d. lower in all positions, excepting January-February in which they were unchanged; the extreme quotations being 4 23-64d. for October-November deliveries, and 4 15-32d. for February-March. The day's Sales were 10,000 bales, including 400 East Indians. The Imports were 4,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet but steady.

In New York, spot Cotton was the same as on Monday, at 8 1-16 cents per lb.; but January Futures were 4 points higher, at 8·19 cents per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were again comparatively heavy at 56,000 bales, though still far behind the figures in the two previous years; the comparison now shown between the three years' early arrivals being as follows:—

	1892.	1891.	1890.
Tuesday's Receipts ...	56,000	73,000	64,000
Three days' do ...	143,000	193,000	174,000
Since 1st Sept.	733,000	1,221,000	1,295,000

There has been rather more doing in Cotton in our local market to-day, and the feeling has been steady at previous rates. Exporters have bought 100 bales of old Bhownugger, at Rs. 173; and they have contracted for 2,500 bales of Ujein of the new crop, for January-February delivery, at Rs. 187; while the Mills have taken 600 bales from stock, made up of 350 Veramgaum, at Rs. 173; 200 Oomrawuttee, at Rs. 156; and 50 Bengals, at Rs. 157 per candy.

WHEAT is unchanged in position and value, the advice of a better market on the other side, above referred to notwithstanding, and we again report a moderate export business on the basis of previous rates, and in a steady market.

SEEDS have also been taken to only a moderate extent to-day by shippers. *Linseed* has declined in value half an anna per cwt. to Rs. 7-14-6 to Rs. 8-1-0 per cwt.; but otherwise the market has been steady, and prices generally are unaltered.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	869	bales.
Wheat	7,934	cwts.
Linseed........................	9,545	„
Rapeseed	7,872	„
Gingelly	1,630	„
Poppyseed	727	„
Castorseed........................	5,445	„
Rice........................	8,320	„

EXCHANGE opened with a steady feeling at 1s. 2⅞d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 2 25-32d. for Demand, and remained at these rates throughout the day, a moderate amount having been placed thereat. The opening rates for three months' sight Credits were 1s. 2 9-16d. for October delivery; 1s. 2 15-16d. for November; 1s. 2 31-32d. for December; 1s. 3d. for January-February, 1893; and 1-32d. higher further on. A fair supply of Paper came out at all these quotations, and later on, Banks raised their buying rates 1-32d. all round, pending the receipt of news regarding Council allotments (expected to be made at from 1s. 2 23-32d. to 13-16d.) and meantime the market closed firmer as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	......1s. 2 25-32d.		per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	............1s. 2⅞d.		„
Do. 3 months' sight	......1s. 2 27-32d.		„
Credits	do.	......1s. 2 15-16d.	„
Francs	do.	......1·57	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened firm, and business was booked in the morning in Fours, for Account, at 105 15-16, and subsequently at 106, after which a weaker feeling set in, and as low as 105⅞ was done for the settlement. Before the close, however, the market rallied, and closed firm at 106 3-16 for Fours for cash; and 106 for the end of the month; 102 nominal, being still quoted for 4½ per Cents.

SHARES have not attracted much attention; but we note an advance in the Scrip of several Cotton Press Companies, say, of Rs. 15 in Volkarts; Rs. 10 in the Mofussil; and Re. 1½ in the New Indian. Maneckji Petit, and Swadeshi Mill shares have advanced Rs. 5 each; and Luckmidas, Rs. 2½. Treacher and Company shares are Rs. 5 higher, at Rs. 830. Bank of Bombay shares have further advanced Rs. 2½, say, to Rs. 1,040 per share.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

OCTOBER 12.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon-St. Vincent, perfect.

At present telegrams in code language cannot be accepted for Blagowestchensk and Possiet.

Telegrams for Salvador except Libertad can be accepted only at sender's risk.

Secret language in telegrams for Kotonou is temporarily prohibited.

Saigon-Bangkok route interrupted.

Mauritius and Madagascar Mail closes at Durban at or about 8 a.m. on Saturday, 15th instant.

Mails for the Persian Gulf close at Karachi at 10 a.m. on Thursday, 13th instant.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours, ending at 8 p.m. of the 12th October, 1892.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	..	...	...	...	...
Teheran............	12	2	57 p.m.	..	12
Suez............	12	2	50 p.m.	...	13

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours, ending 8 p.m. on 12th October, 1892.

———	Maximum Time.		Minimum.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta............	2	36	..	1
„ Kurrachee	...	21	...	1
„ Madras	...	31	...	1

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

THE following is the statement of traffic for the week ending 8th October, 1892:—

	Coaching Traffic.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total. Earnings.
	Coaching Receipts.	Receipts.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total ..	1,80,319	3,26,460	6,327	5,13,106
Corresponding week last year. Open 1,491½ miles.	..	..	..	5,39,116

Decrease .... Rs. 26,010

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

FAWCETT—October 5, at Secunderabad, the wife of Surgn-Lieut-Colonel E Fawcett, Staff Surgeon, of a son.

MULLEN—October 6, at Oodeypore, Rajputana, the wife of Surgeon-Major Douglas-Ffrench Mullen, of a son.

PATERSON—October 8, at Egmore, Madras, the wife of C A Paterson, Esq, Officiating Principal of the Church of Scotland Mission College, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

LYALL—LEVETT-YEATS—September 29, at St Thomas Church, at Ghazipur, by the Rev H A Sealy, M A, K D Lyall, N-W P Police, to Violet Lena, daughter of the late Charles Levett-Yeats, Assistant Secretary to Government, D P W, Bombay.

DEATH.

HAMMOND—October 5, at Jhelum, the infant son of A J Hammond, District Superintendent of Police.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1892.

REUTER telegraphs that the Hon'ble Mr. Mackay has addressed to the *Times* a protest against the sublime selfishness of those good people in London who maintain that since they require gold for their large business transactions India shall have none, lest there be not sufficient left for them. These gentlemen seem to forget that as matters are now gold is brought into India as the only metal worth hoarding, since silver has been left to find its "natural level, and that more millions than they wot of find their way week by week, month by month, and year by year, into caves underneath the floors of zenanas, into recesses built up in walls, into every unlikely hiding place which no man knoweth. And as Mr. Mackay points out, Austria and Roumania take no thought for the convenience of men in the City; when they want a gold standard they set it up; when they need gold they will purchase it in the market like their betters. Why should India alone be warned off the gold market? As we have said the warning is thrown away. Some fifty thousand pounds worth of gold comes to India every week, and the most of it never goes into the market again. A gold standard and an open mint would afford the means—the only one possible in these days when requisitions are only allowed in an enemy's country—of bringing this buried gold back into the lights to subserve the needs of commerce and the urgent necessities of mankind. It is high time to take vigorous action lest these gentlemen, who write at home quite at their ease, that India being a poor country must put up with a poor standard and leave all the gold for the rich, should forestall opinion and convert the proposed Committee of experts to their own purposes. The composition of the Committee, of which we have heard nothing as yet—except that the chairman is to be Lord Herschell—is all important in this connection, and it has not apparently as yet been settled. Is it to be a real Committee of experts, who will consider the matter without bias or prejudice? Or is it to be a Committee composed of men who may be expected to report in accordance with the views of those who profess to believe that the rupee at its natural level—even at ten pence—is a gift of the gods to India: Suppose the Committee were to consist of such men as Dr. Giffen, Sir John Lubbock, Sir Thomas Farren, the Master of the Mint; we know beforehand what their view would their ideas are all clear, cut, and defined. They are satisfied that gold is the very best thing for England; that gold is the very worst thing for other countries; and that silver is just the thing for India. They consider it in the highest degree audacious for India to ask for a gold standard, because that would take gold away from England, which has a natural right to it. It is easy to forecast the report of such a Committee; much easier than for Mr. Elliot and Mr. Hutchinson to forecast the weather. It is true that Lord Herschell is an able and an honest chairman, and that it was he who in the Report of the Royal Commission of 1886 caused the insertion of the paragraph recommending that serious consideration should be given to any proposal for a gold standard coming from the Government of India. He would not consent to be the chairman of a Committee which he knew was biassed; but would he realize in time that it was so? It is necessary to insist strenuously that the Committee, as a whole, shall be composed of men who will bring free minds to the consideration of the question. If this be secured now, it will save an infinity of trouble later on, for it is quite certain that the call for currency reform will not be abated if the Committee reports in favour of the policy of drift. The Committee is to meet during this month, so that there is no time to lose. A proposal has been made in Calcutta to depute the Hon'ble Mr. Mackay to proceed to London to give the Committee the information which Lord Kimberley in his despatch to the Government of India regretted that the Currency Association had not included in its memorial to Parliament. The desiderated information as to the probable effect of the measures suggested on the Indian trade, especially the export trade, is just what the Chairman of the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce, who is thoroughly acquainted with both the export and import trade of India, having passed some years in Bombay before proceeding to Calcutta, is especially competent to supply. Yesterday afternoon the Bombay Branch of the Currency Association resolved to telegraph to the Government of India, asking that Mr. Mackay should be invited to proceed to London as to place the necessary information before the Committee. It is to be hoped that the Government will accede to this reasonable request.

It is only in default of an international agreement for the rehabilitation of silver that it has been proposed India should have a gold standard—which does not necessarily imply the introduction of a gold currency. That might ultimately follow, or it might not, according to circumstances. In Austria a gold standard has been established, but the currency is silver, the ratio of the silver florin towards gold having been raised about eighteen per cent. above its mere silver value. The system works satisfactorily. The undoubted fact that gold to the amount of eight millions sterling is imported every year into India and hoarded as bullion or as ornaments is not a reason, but is adduced as a reason for not establishing a gold coinage in India on the ground that if another £8,000,000 worth of gold were imported for coinage that too would be hoarded and Europe would be deprived of gold, which is much needed there for useful purposes. Europe is really very well able to look after her own interests in this matter. The Bank of France has had upwards of £80,000,000 in gold hoarded in its cellars for some fifteen years back, and may, and probably will, go on hoarding them for another fifteen or twenty years, or even longer. A few millions more or less imported into India might cause inconvenience it is true; Lombard Street and the Old Lady in Threadneedle Street would complain; but there is always the resource—which will never be availed of until the serious pinch comes—of reverting to the double standard, which ruled everywhere on the Continent until 1873, and which might have been restored at any time since, if the London capitalists had not forced the British Government to refuse to come to a common understanding with America and the Continental States upon the subject. If the purchase of £8,000,000 worth of gold bullion to coin in the Indian mints would perceptibly diminish the needed supply in Europe that would be one of the strongest arguments for taking that course. But it is by no means certain that it would be necessary for the Government of India to purchase and import gold to that amount annually to establish and maintain a gold currency, if such a currency were deemed necessary to give a certain air of logical completeness to the proposed gold standard. Once the ratio between gold and silver were fixed, and the mints opened to the free coinage of gold it is in the highest degree probable that the bullion now hoarded would be sent to the mints in order to give it an official mark, which would render it a commodity saleable at sight anywhere and everywhere. Once coined gold would be seldom hoarded; the temptation to turn it to practical use would prove too strong for all but misers. It is calculated that the value ten years ago of the gold hoarded in India amounted at the very least to two hundred millions sterling. Since then the increment has been another eighty millions—an enormous sum in itself equal to the gold treasure kept as a reserve in the coffers of the Bank of France for the great war which is to change the face of Europe. What purpose does the hoarded £280,000,000 of gold in India subserve? None; it is so much treasure sunk in the sea; so many talents hidden away in a napkin by unprofitable stewards. It is even worse; it is a standing temptation to the budmashes of Asia to repeat the exploit of the Persian free-booter who carried away fifty millions of loot after a six weeks' visit to Delhi. If the gold were in circulation it would be of use to its actual possessors, and would add immensely to the prosperity of the country. The establishment of a gold standard would be a statesmanlike and politic act, quite apart from its uses in respect of the present intolerable state of things, owing to our enforced reliance on a prescribed and discredited metal. It should lead ultimately to the utilisation of the gold now lying hidden away, and of no use either to its possessors or to the country.

THRILLING plots and spirit-stirring incidents, enough to satisfy the most rapacious sensational story-writer, are furnished year by year in the report of the Political Agent on the Persian Gulf. Greater tranquility than has been yet known has marked the history of the past twelve months in those parts, but not to such an extent as to produce any dearth of exciting narratives. On the Omar-Muscat coast there was less bloodshed amongst the tribes than usual, but one severe fight in which there was much loss of life maintained the character of the tribesmen. Inter-tribal quarrels not resulting in much fall of blood are of such constant occurrence in Omar as to attract little attention, but one between the Beni Omar tribe and the Howasinah, was attended by the loss of some two hundred lives. Two other tribes commenced a war on their own account, and set to work building fortresses, but the timely mediation of an Abrieen Shaikh led to an amicable settlement. In July the Khojas of Matrah and the Arabs at Gala, a place which the former, who are British subjects, visit in the hot weather, had a dispute concerning a donkey, which threatened to develop into serious proportions. With the Arabs it is a word and a blow, and the blow first; the smallest difference rapidly changes to a bloody feud. In this instance the interposition of the Wazir Sayyid Muhammad brought about a reconciliation. Affairs on the Omar Pirate Coast, too, have been comparatively quiet. In the early part of the official year however, the Chief of Abu Dhabi marched to Beremeyi, and with the assistance of a friendly tribe, which lent him three hundred camel-men and thirty horse-men, he stormed and retook the village of 'Ain from Saood-bin-Haron. The victorious Shaikh then took this opportunity to visit the Sultan of Muscat to arrange a difference which at one time had a serious portent. The Sultan's Wali of Sahar had omitted to give the customary presents to certain of the tribesmen who had paid him a visit. This, a few years ago, would have led to immediate invasion and plunder, but these are piping times of peace, and the Chief of Abu Dhabi, having just fought a victorious battle, amiably agreed to a compromise and married the daughter of the offending dignitary, whose forces will in future fight under Abu Dhabi's banner. Abdur Rahman of Nejd made matters somewhat lively in his district, but fate was adverse; his numerous band of fighting men is now reduced to a handful of wretched followers, who, with him, are living a wandering life among the Bedouins of El-Hasa. At El-Katr the Chief's persistence in refusing to obey orders was expected to bring down upon him a Turkish force. This force not having arrived he exercised his ingenuity in cutting boats adrift from the pearl-fishing fleet. Altogether it has been what the Arabs will consider a poor war season on the Persian Gulf; and the slave trade, too, has been far from vigorous. No dhows were captured during the year by Government vessels, as has usually been the case. A dhow with twenty-nine negroes on board was detained at Fao, and sent to Busrah for inspection, but the Wali having satisfied himself that they were not slaves allowed them to return to the dhow. Seventy-one fugitives appeared at the Muscat Consulate, and of these fifty-four were ordered to be liberated. Piracy has been rampant, but a slight falling off even in this branch of the tribesmen's category of pastimes, is noticeable. Still the details of the various fights and forays would furnish the themes of a hundred stories illustrating the daily life of a Persian Arab

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IT may not be generally known that glass manufacture forms one of the industries of India, but a monograph by Mr. C. J. Hallifax, C.S., shows that it is carried on to a considerable extent in the Punjab. The method, the appliances, and the produce are all particularly primitive, but we imagine where there is the possibility of making bangles and chimneys and rough bottles there must also be found the wherewithal to turn out articles which would prove to be of greater commercial value if the trade were developed. Mr. Hallifax's monograph deals with pottery as well as glass, but in the Punjab they are no further advanced than the potters of Bombay, and the art pottery of Mooltan and Peshawar is deteriorating. That portion of the report which treats of glass is the more interesting, inasmuch as although the products are now so crude as to be almost valueless, there seems to be opened up a long vista of possibilities to the enterprising capitalist. The manufacture of glass bangles at present constitutes the largest section of the trade, and it is for these that there is greatest demand in the country. Both Hindu and Mussalman women wear glass bangles, and in the North-West Provinces they are regarded as sacred objects. If a glass bangle be accidentally broken, its pieces must be gathered together, and kissed three times. Every Hindu woman wears glass bangles until her husband dies, when she breaks them with a brick or a stone, and substitutes gold or silver ones, the sign, in the North of India, that the wearer is either a widow or a less estimable woman. Thus as may be imagined the demand for glass bangles is never failing. The North-West Provinces as well as the Punjab manufacture them, and though the local supply is considerable there are exports and imports between the two provinces. Large quantities of German and Austrian bangles also find their way into the bazaars. Looking-glasses of sorts are made in Delhi. Bottle blowing too is found to be a fairly remunerative occupation. Silvered glass for decorative cloth-work was formerly produced in quantities; but now it is found that the imported article is preferred. The cheapest Indian glass comes from Peshawar, but even in existing circumstances the European product has a better market. The articles manufactured are crude and rough, quite good enough however for the purposes of those who buy them, and country-made bottles can be put in the market, as cheaply as imported goods. Mr. Hallifax, in summarising the prospects of the glass trade, observed that the manufacture of glass can only be effectively and economically engaged in on a large and permanent scale, the cost of fuel being one of the largest items of expense which can only be reduced by the erection of proper furnaces. This, by the foundation of large works—of which there is at present no prospect—can easily be done, and capital and energy would rapidly bring the glass industry of the Punjab to a position of prosperity. Material and labour are both plentiful and cheap.

PORT SAID has hitherto existed for and by the shipping entering the Suez Canal. It is wholly isolated from other towns in Egypt, but the British Consul advocates the construction of a railway, which shall connect Port Said with other towns and make it, as he declares it would be, a rival to Alexandria as a port of general commerce. At present ships going to Port Said discharge coal there, and then proceed to Alexandria to load a homeward cargo. Unless this be done there is a danger that Port Said will even decline below its present position. Owing to the increased size of vessels their masters prefer to go through the Canal, and coal at Suez rather than risk grounding. Coal at Suez will be more expensive than at Port Said, but that is of secondary consideration when compared with the possibilities of a block and delay. Clearly something must be done for Port Said.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Farran, having obtained a year's furlough from the 19th prox., we understand that the acting appointment of Judge of the High Court was offered to and declined by the Hon. Mr. Lang, Advocate-General. It has since, we hear, been offered to Mr. M. H. Starling, Clerk of the Crown, and is likely to be accepted.

THE P. and O. steamer Ganges, with the English mails of the 30th ult., is expected to arrive at 5 o'clock on Monday morning, not on Sunday evening as was stated yesterday.

AT the High Court, yesterday, Mr. Justice Parsons and Mr. Justice Telang gave judgment on the appeal of Framjee Dinshah Taraporewalla, who, on the 26th July last, was convicted by the Chief Presidency Magistrate of selling and possessing for sale obscene books, especially the "Neo-Malthusianism," and was fined Rs. 201. Their Lordships held that the book had been condemned solely on account of the manner in which certain advertisements contained in it were worded; that the details in the advertisements were inconsistent with decency, that they were not necessary, and were not justified. They presented to the mind things which delicacy and purity and decency forbid to be exposed. The appellant's conviction was therefore affirmed.

SINCE Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick took up the reins of office in the Punjab, writes a local contemporary, the Reviews of the various Annual Reports that appear in the Government Gazette have exhibited a marked change. Mere evident deductions from the statistics and figures of the reports, which had been the salient features of these so-called "Reviews," disappear, and in their place we have trenchant and often severe remarks, which give the impression that the present Lieutenant-Governor is not a man who leaves work of this kind to his Secretaries, but who goes into it himself, and says what he means and wants. The change is refreshing and cannot but be productive of wholesome results.

GREAT difficulty, it is anticipated, will be experienced in removing the sick, of whom there are a great number. Twenty-five deaths have occurred during the expedition, 17 of these from cholera.

THE cholera in Kashmir is nearly over. From the districts it has almost disappeared, though some cases have been reported from a village between Bandapura and Sopor. In the city one or two sporadic cases occur occasionally. Most of the patients, however, are recovering.

SIR CHARLES CROSTHWAITE leaves Simla on the 28th instant, arriving at Lahore on the 29th. He afterwards goes to Quetta and Karachi, thence by steamer to Bombay, concluding his tour at Cawnpore and Lucknow on the 14th of November. Sir Charles Crosthwaite succeeds to the Lieutenant-Governorship of the North-West Provinces on the 22nd of November.

THIS autumn an innovation is to be introduced into the German army. A greater number of officers will be attached to each army corps as interpreters. To the army corps in Eastern Germany officers knowing the Polish and Russian languages will be attached, and those conversant with French will be sent to Western Germany. Each army corps receives funds for the instruction of officers in these languages. The officers will have to subject themselves every five years to an examination.

THE fact that M. de Giers has not yet formally resigned office is proved (says a Vienna correspondent) by the following authentic information. Many times formerly when M. de Giers disagreed with the Czar upon some subject that seemed to him of great importance he tendered his resignation. The Czar's invariable answer was, however, that he did not admit that his Ministers could run away like valets when they pleased. They must wait until he dismissed them. M. de Giers always gave way to the Czar's wish. Some months ago when the Minister's state of health made him unequal to the tasks of his office, the Czar was reminded of his words which prevented the Minister from asking to be dismissed. The Czar then said, "Now that he is ill I will certainly not drive him from the post he has filled so well. Let him tender his resignation, and I will dismiss him with all honour." It has been arranged that M. de Giers is to return to St. Petersburg in December, and will *pro forma* reassume office, and then tender his resignation. The officials of his department are preparing ovations for him, and the Diplomatic Corps at St. Petersburg will also take leave of him in a ceremonial manner.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CESAREWITCH.

LONDON, Oct. 12

The following is the result of the race for the Cesarewitch run this day:—

Burnaby	1
Insurance	2
Brandy	3

LORD TENNYSON'S FUNERAL.

LONDON, Oct. 12.

Lord Salisbury is to be one of the pall-bearers at Lord Tennyson's funeral to-day. Mr. Gladstone would have been one, but is unable.

Later.

The funeral of Lord Tennyson to-day was a splendid and impressive sight. The Abbey was densely packed, and the procession to the grave included the leading political literary, artistic, and dramatic celebrities besides representatives from the Queen and Royal Family. The Queen sent a wreath a yard in diameter inscribed "as a mark of sincere regard and admiration."

The approaches to the Abbey were thronged by thousands of spectators.

THE MUTINY IN THE FIRST LIFE GUARDS.

LONDON, Oct. 12.

A court-martial will be held to-morrow to try Corporal Baylis and Trooper Marshall, of the First Life Guards; the latter on a charge of placarding a sheet of paper, whereon was written: "Comrades, stick together," and the former for failing to report the offence. The men who were guilty of cutting their saddles remain untraced.

MR. MACKAY ON THE GOLD STANDARD.

The *Times* publishes a letter from the Hon'ble Mr. J. L. Mackay, in which he argues that notwithstanding the alleged insufficiency of gold to provide for a universal gold standard, it is no justification for leaving India out in the cold while Austria and Roumania are creating for themselves a gold standard.

THE GERMAN EMPEROR AT VIENNA.

VIENNA, Oct. 11.

The Emperor William arrived here to-day, and received a most cordial greeting from the Emperor Francis Joseph and the people.

THE PAMIRS QUESTION.

St. PETERSBURG, Oct. 11.

The official Turkestan *Gazette* argues at length that the Pamirs belong to Russia, owing to their ancient dependence on the khanate of Khokand.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, Oct. 12.

The death is announced of Major-General A. R. V. Crease, retired list.

[Major-General A. R. V. Crease served in the Crimea during the winter of 1855-56 under Sir R. H. Vivian; was Second-in-Command of the Engineer Force with the Turkish Contingent with the local rank of Major, and commanded the Engineers during the latter four months of the occupation of Kertch by the Allies (Turkish Medal). Served with the Central India Field Force under Sir Hugh Rose; was Field Engineer and commanded the 21st Company Royal Engineers during the summer of 1858, and was present at the battles of Autsee and Gwalior and capture of Gwalior (Medal with Clasp)].

THE ULWAR MURDER CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 12.

The case for the defence in the Ulwar murder trial opened on Monday, when a startling line was taken. Major Ram Chunder declared that as the court took cognisance of the order of the late Maharaja he was entirely guiltless, and another of the accused, Budda, asserted that whatever happened, happened by the order of the Raj. Finally the counsel for the defence stated that two letters would be produced purporting to be in the handwriting of the late Maharaja, proving that such an order had been given.

OCCUPATION OF HAZARAJAT BY THE AMIR'S TROOPS.

No further details have yet been received regarding the extent to which the south-eastern part of the Hazara country has been occupied by the Amir's troops, but it is believed that the Oruzghan Valley has been swept clear of the tribesmen since the recent action.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 12.

Lieutenant-Colonel Morse, Second-in-Command, 17th Bombay Infantry, and who is at present in officiating Command of the 12th Bombay Infantry, has been appointed officiating Commandant of the 20th Bombay Infantry, on relief by Lieutenant-Colonel Browne, 12th Bombay Infantry.

The following Officers have been appointed Adjutants of their Regiments:—Lieutenant Lester, 17th Bombay Infantry; and Lieutenant Hill, 20th Bombay Infantry.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, Oct. 11.

The s.s. Ganges, with the outward English mails of the 30th ultimo, left here, at 3 p.m., to-day, and may be expected to arrive at Bombay, at 5 a.m., on Monday next.

ADEN, Oct. 12.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Manora left here this afternoon.

HONGKONG, Oct. 12.

The s.s. Bombay arrived here yesterday evening.

COLOMBO, Oct. 12.

The Austrian Lloyd's s.s. Marie Valerie arrived here, from Bombay, this morning.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 11.

The Hall Line steamer Locksley Hall arrived here this morning.

SUEZ, Oct. 11.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Ballaarat arrived here, from Colombo, this afternoon.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Aden arrived here from Colombo, this morning.

The City Line steamer City of Dundee left here, for Bombay, this afternoon.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macgregor, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Oct. 11.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats steady.

Good Dhollera	3 9-16d.

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2¾ per cent. Consols	97¼
3 per cent. Rentes	99¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	64⅜
Bar Silver	38¼.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, October 11.

10 p.m.	81·9

WEDNESDAY, October 12.

8 a.m.	78·1
10 a.m.	81·9
2 p.m.	87·5
4 p.m.	87·3

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Hon. Mr. Mackay has a letter in the *Times* on the Currency Question, in which he protests against India being left without a gold standard.

The Bombay Municipality Executive Engineering Department has, during the past monsoon, given notice to owners to pull down 218 structures which were considered to be in a dangerous condition.

The case of the police fiasco at Rohtak is still before the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, and no action has been taken yet. The case was one of insubordination, in which the District Superintendent appears to have allowed himself to be intimidated by his men.

The freight market in Calcutta, says a local commercial correspondent, has seen a fair amount of business with a better feeling all round. To London by Canal 17*s.* 6*d.* a ton has been paid for wheat, 20*s.* for linseed, and 22*s.* 6*d.* for jute. Sailors are holding out for higher rates than those ruling here. It is said that 20*s.* 3*d.* has been arranged at home for December to January loading here for the United Kingdom. To America for the end of the year dols. 5 and nothing lower is talked of. Taken on the whole the market closes distinctly firmer. While on subject of steamers and ships, it may be remarked that the whole of September passed without a single P. and O. boat entering this port. It is many years since such a thing last happened. With the season now at hand the company will of course again have two steamers a month arriving here regularly. The jute market has further advanced, and for loose jute the price is roughly four annas a maund higher than last week in the local bazaars, while advices from the interior are equally satisfactory for the growers. In baled, owing principally to heavy engagements here for October delivery, prices are higher, and it is said that certain purchases have been made against some who have failed to deliver. Balers are therefore firm in the rates they name for ready, though for forward delivery, things are a shade easier. In the home market for November and December, arrival by Canal £10 a ton was the highest quotation of the week, and £9-15 is the quotation received this morning, so the market there may be taken as a shade easier again. Locally, in jute fabrics, there is more inquiry and prices are steady.

The Madras Government remarks in a G. O. that the report of the Municipality of Madura for last year "is full and clear, and the Government fully concurs with the Collector in his remark that it is a record of hard and good work. A great improvement has been effected in the administration of the Municipality which reflects great credit on the chairman and council. The Government notes with approval that the council has appreciated the valuable services of the chairman."

A very interesting discovery from an antiquarian point of view has been made at Benares. While a cultivator of Kamauli was ploughing up his fields, his ploughshare met with an obstruction and broke. Curious to find out the cause, he dug up the spot and came across a copper plate. Information was given to the authorities, and a police guard placed over the spot in the belief that treasure was buried there. Careful search, however, brought to light only twenty-six similar plates arranged in a layer. Twenty-four of the plates are about 18 inches long by 12 inches broad, and three 12 inches by 8. The former have huge copper seals with rings attached to the plates, while three, which appears to constitute one book, were linked together by a copper hook, the other end being spoon-shaped, in the hollow of which is a figure of the god Ganesh. All the plates appear to relate to grants of land, and one that Professor A. Venis has succeded in partially reading, relates to the time of Govind Chandra Deva, Sambat 1196—1149 A. D. Professor Venis is not sure of the exact date, as the last two figures are partially obliterated, but in any case the plates are over 700 years old. The inscription on them is Sanskrit in the Nagri character. They will ultimately be sent to Dr. Fuhrer, of the Provincial Museum, Lucknow, to be deciphered.

Regarding the dispersal of the Isazai Field Force the following orders have been issued:—The Bedfordshire Regiment, seven companies of the King's Royal Rifles, the 11th Bengal Lancers, the 30th Punjab Infantry, and No. 4 Company Sappers, to march to Rawalpindi; No. 6 Company Sappers to Peshawar; the 25th Punjab Infantry to Sialkot; the 5th Gurkhas *via* Seri, and the 4th Sikhs and No. 1 Kohat Mountain Battery *via* Oghi, to Abbottabad; Nos. 3, 8, and 9, British Mountain Batteries, *via* Abbottabad and Murree, and the Seaforth Highlanders to Rawalpindi; one company King's Royal Rifles to march *via* Hassan Abdul to Campbellpore, and relieve a company of the Northumberland Fusiliers, which will then proceed to Nowshera. The second brigade reached Darband on Sunday, now here, and the first brigade at Palosi. General Lockhart and the head-quarters staff arrived the same morning. Cholera is decreasing

The question as to whether the Poona Bacteriological Laboratory shall be transferred is likely to be the subject of a conference. As has already been stated, the objection to Poona is that investigations cannot be advantageously carried on there, on account of the heat. This objection applies in even a greater degree to Lahore, where a laboratory is also about to be established; though there, the local paper believes, the intention is to carry on work only in the cold weather. The question as to the location of these laboratories involves also the location of the Pasteur Institute, which can be properly worked only at an elevation favourable to bacteriological investigations. Dehra Dun has already been mentioned as a likely spot; but neither this nor the details of the establishment will be settled until the arrival of the bacteriologists appointed from Home.

The Ceylon press is urging the necessity of a strong Detective Department in that Island. The urgent need of it is exemplified by the occurrence of a more than usually cold-blooded murder just committed in the very heart of Colombo, concerning the perpetrators of which there is but a very small clue. An apparently well-to-do jeweller, living in a populous part of the town was found with his throat cut from ear to ear, lying on his bed in the morning, and though his next-door neighbour seems to have heard the noise of some one entering or leaving the house in the morning, no real clue to the perpetration of this cold-blooded murder has been found.

The mysterious death is reported at Brompton, of an actress named Sharpe, known on the stage as Ruby Russell. She is said to have been one of the most beautiful women in the theatrical world. She lived with Dr. Alexander Woodburn Heron, an Army Surgeon, who has returned from the west coast of Africa on leave of absence. Miss Sharpe was taken suddenly ill and died. There is the impression that cerebral hœmorrhage caused death.

On Wednesday morning considerable excitement prevailed among the Marwari merchants of Calcutta, in consequence of the sudden and mysterious disappearance of a young man, named Jaggernath Kadia, aged 24 years, who resided at No. 8, Narayan Prosad's Lane. The young man, who is the head of one of the leading native firms and bankers, and who also is very popular among many European merchants, left home yesterday morning about 4 o'clock, accompanied by his servant. They went towards the river, and on arrival at Chota Lall Durga Prosad's Bathing Ghat the young man told his servant to wait under the shed as he was going to have a bath. After a while the servant finding his master did not return searched for, but could not find him, nor had any others who were bathing at the ghat at the time seen him. The servant then spread the news that his master was drowned, and in a short time the bathing ghat was crowded with Marwari merchants. The ghat was dragged, but no body was found.

A curious story reaches a contemporary what may be called the Amir's "attention to business." His loyal subjects of all degrees are privileged to attend his durbars and to present presents, which vary from a pair of shoes to valuable horses. A trader came the other day with his offering, an embroidered shawl—which was carefully folded up and seemed of much value. His Highness in accepting it directed that the shawl should be opened out. This was done, and to the discomfiture of the gift-bearer it is found that it is badly worm-eaten. Abdur Rahman did not, as might have been expected, order the man to be severely punished. He contemptuously remarked that it was an attempt to bring trouble upon the keeper of his *toshakhana*, the store to which all presents are relegated, and sharply informed the trader to bring a good shawl in place of the old one.

A rumour has been current at Simla that the authorities at Home are to be asked to grant a further extension of service to H. E. Lord Roberts, Commander-in-Chief: but, observers our military contemporary, we fear that there is no foundation for the rumour. The only way in which a further extension of Lord Roberts' command is likely to be brought about is (1) by events occurring beyond the frontier; or (2) by the pressure of public opinion being brought to bear on the authorities to offer and on Lord Roberts to accept a further extension, accompanied by a special Act to allow his Excellency leave to England.

The marriage of Lord Binning, once A.-D.-C. to Lord Connemara, to Miss Salting, took place a day or two before the Mail left London. "Dagon," writing in *Vanity Fair*, says:—"Lord Haddington has lately given a big garden party to all the country of Haddington to introduce the bride, and she has won golden opinions from all on account of her pretty face and unpretentious manner. She is one of the big heiresses of England, and is said to possessquite two millions. Lord Binning is a popular, good-looking bachelor, with little or no riches to recommend him."

Peshawar racing and polo men are going to inaugurate the cold season with a gymkhana on the 20th instant. A capital little prospectus is out, and as the events are all open to out stations a very good afternoon's sport may be anticipated. The conditions have been so framed as to attract all classes of ponies and there are already good entries. It is to be hoped this will be only one of a series of unpretentious little meetings during the coming winter. As even the entries are free, embryo sportsmen can get their education on the turf at Board School rates!

The following is the provisional programme of the Viceroy's tour, though some of the dates are subject to alteration. His Excellency will leave Simla on October 27th, and arrive at Rozah Camp, 46 miles from Nangaon, on the 29th. After visiting the Ellora caves, Dowlatabad and Aurangabad, he will leave Rozah on November 2nd, and arrive at Hyderbad at 4-30 p.m. on the 3rd November. There will be a State dinner and evening party at the Residency the same evening. On the 4th official visits will be paid, and His Excellency will probably dine with His Highness the Nizam. On the 5th the city will be visited: an afternoon party will take place at the Residency, and a dinner at the Minister's. The Viceroy will leave Hyderabad at 9 p.m. on November 8th, his departure being private. He will arrive at Mysore at 4-30 p.m. on the 10th, leaving again on the 20th after a shooting trip to the jungles. Bangalore will be reached at 8 a.m. on the 21st, and a two days' halt will be made there The Viceroy will reach Madras at 4 p.m., on the 24th. There will be a levee and investiture of the Star of India on the evening of the 25th. His Excellency will leave by the Royal India Marine steamer Clive, at noon on the 29th, arriving in Calcutta between 4 and 5 o'clock on the afternoon of December 2nd. The arrivals at Hyderabad, Mysore, Bangalore, Madras, and Calcutta will be public.

We noticed some time ago the expeditious way in which the telegraph was laid from Haripur to Darband, the base of the Isazai Field Force. Another excellent piece of construction was carried out last month on the Kohat frontier by Mr. Oldbury Burne, Assistant Superintendent of Telegraphs, assisted by Lieutenant Greer, R. E. Orders were issued on September 7th to extend the line from Hangu to Thall, in connection with the occupation of the Kurram Valley this month. The stores were procured from Rawalpindi, and had to be carried 80 miles by rail to Kushalgarh and 45 miles by road to Hangu. Notwithstanding the working party were attacked by cholera, and that the distribution of posts and wire had to be made by coolie and donkey transport, the 41 miles of line were completed by the 1st instant, on which day an office was opened at Thall. The experience gained here and on the Haripur-Darband route has conclusively shown that the field telegraph equipment now in use is thoroughly well-adapted for the purpose for which it was designed.

The French Mission which left Tangiers on Saturday for Fez, excites considerable interest at Madrid. Count d'Aubigny is the bearer of presents from M. Carnot. And he is accompanied by two secretaries, a dragoman, a surgeon, the French Vice-Consul, M. Casabianca, and Captain Thomas, the chief French Miltary Commissioner at Fez. It is noted that when Count d'Aubigny started, the British Legation, like the others, adopted the usual custom of waiting on him before his departure. This is in marked contrast with the discourtesy shown by the French legation when Sir Euan Smith set out on his mission.

A new toy which has just come into existence seems to hold out some hope that we may one day see electrical omnibuses and carriages driven through the streets, independently of either storage batteries or external electric contacts. This toy is an electrical train set in motion not by the troublesome and in some cases dangerous device of electrical contacts, but by magnetic contacts. Below the rails, says the "Optician," are spaced at suitable intervals a series of horse-shoe electro magnets, coupled together in series by an unbroken copper wire. The two rails constitute poles common to these electro magnets, and the iron wheels of the cars constitute magnetic pole pieces. Since the magnetic polarity of the system is rapidly made and unmade, or reversed, it follows that the magnetic field about the "pole pieces," which may be either closed through an iron axle, or discontinued, as desired, furnishes a convenient source of current for lighting purposes and of motive power for the propulsion of the cars. What has been proposed by the inventor is that the fixed railroad and the locomotive mechanism should be constructed so as to constitute together an electro-dynamic motor, of which the field extends continuously throughout the length of the permanent way. The system, we are told, is under ordinary conditions, a wasteful one, but it would not be so in the case of an almost continuous train to be propelled along an endless or "loop" line.

Isaac Parry Lunt, who was recently convicted of participation in the cotton frauds of Liverpool, has made his appearance in convict costume in the Bankruptcy Court of that town, and has favoured the official registrar with a remarkably frank statement of the details of his delinquencies. Mr. Lunt, who is in his twenty-eighth year, was lately the manager of a cotton-broking business in Liverpool at the modest salary of £240 per annum; but one day, a spirit of retrenchment having seized upon the firm, salaries were slightly reduced. Then it was that Mr. Lunt and another clerk—who has also been convicted—determined to make up their losses by helping themselves to their employers' money. As the convict-bankrupt succinctly put it, "He had taken so much off us, and we would take so much off him. Unfortunately Mr. Lunt and his confederates took a great deal more. In the year 1890, by way of a beginning, they appropriated £6,000. The proceeding appears to have been extremely easy. They went back in the books to an old credit of one of the firms for £276,000, which they altered to £270,000, and thus, as Mr. Lunt said, "the accounts could subsequently be squared." With this sum, through a certain shadowy "syndicate," various speculations were entered upon. It was "Now a bit of cotton, now a bit of stocks." The next year found the confederates obtaining further supplies by the same simple methods. The "syndicate" had no contracts, and kept no books or banking accounts. Settlements among them were weekly. Sometimes money was lost; sometimes the market went up, and then Mr. Lunt would pocket £180 or so, and nothing more would be said." At the end of 1891, a sum of £20,700 has been thus purloined. Meanwhile Mr. Lunt had married, and there was a marriage settlement, and all was going on swimmingly. But then came troubles of various kinds, and the "syndicate" collapsed, with the net result that Mr. Lunt had lost altogether £180,000 in the cotton market and £30,000 in the stocks. Perhaps the most remarkable feature in the case is that during all this time Mr. Lunt was passing in his employers' office for a clerk with £240 a year.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA RUGBY FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

SOUTH WALES BORDERERS VS. WORCESTERSHIRE REGIMENT.

The public interest in the Bombay Gymkhana Rugby Football Tournament still continues to be sustained, and the second round which was fought out yesterday evening on the Cooperage between the South Wales Borderers from Allahabad and the Worcestershire representatives from the Deccan capital, naturally provided great attraction and excitement from the fact that two outside teams never before appeared in a rugby contest on the Bombay ground. A large gathering patronised the enclosures on both sides. The weather was superb and the ground in beautiful trim. Physically, the South Wales Borderers were the strongest and adopted the principle of passing with singular success. From the time the ball was started till the conclusion of the last half they invariably had the best of the game and carried the scrimmages. Their forward lines tackled their opponents so continually that they seldom got an opportunity for breaking through the opposition. Scrimmages were the order of the day, and excepting one or two runs the Worcesters could not work the ball out of their side of the ground, while the Borderers played in true rugby fashion. The contest was a walk-over for the South Wales Borderers, who eventually won the match by two goals and four tries to love. Amongst the three quarter-backs of the Allahabad team Lieutenant Jones was conspicuous. Private Smith made some splendid runs and was frequently applauded. The shooting of the place kicks by the former were at times wide of the mark. This drawback marred the play greatly as a trifle more judgment with the angle shots would have resulted in a greater score which was not difficult to achieve with the wind that prevailed. Lieutenant Fagan shaped remarkably well on the Worcester side; which was very much scattered to the closer game of their opponents. When hostilities started the Allahabad team kicked off from the Band-Stand quarter. Their opponents chose the Cooperage goal. The first few minutes was a sharp encounter for possession on the east side, in which the Borderers came off successful. Fitzgerald got the ball and passed it to Jones who sent it in touch with a vigorous punt well in his opponent's ground. This policy of kicking the ball into touch was invariably practised by the Borderers who consequently gained ground and carried the venue of play well upon the Poona stronghold. The ball was kicked across to the tents by Fagan and warded off a dangerous rush on his goal. The forward line of the Allahabad team were not to be denied. They struggled on in the scrimmages which they carried. They got a touch down a few minutes later. Jones took the shot but failed. This disadvantage inclined them to labour strenuously, and so bold was their attack that they carried on the ball into the Borderers' ground, which was successfully defended. Fagan made a drop kick which was intercepted on the bounce by an opposing forward. The whole side of the Borderers were gradually compelled to fall back before the Worcesters who carried the ball to the brink of their home line. A touch down was imminent. The Borderers saw the danger and fought desperately to avert it. Foot by foot the combatants forced the play back into the centre. A free kick was given the Borderers, which improved their position and resulted in another touch down, from which Jones failed to score. The Worcesters had a penalty kick immediately after. The ball dropped close up to the cross-bar where McCarthy stopped it, and sent it back. When the interval was called the Borderers had scored two tries to love and changed ends on resuming play. It did not take them many minutes before they made another touch down through Smith's fine play. But Jones, who did not appear to judge his shot, sent the ball wide of the posts. When it was kicked out the play was carried to the far corner of the Poona ground. But by the determined opposition of its defenders Hughes snatched up the leather and saved a touch down by kicking it well away. The persistency of the Borderers steadily bore down their opponents' opposition, and after a hard fight along the Poona home line they succeeded in obtaining another try which was beautifully converted into a goal. Until the termination of the round the Worcesters were incapable of stemming the onslaughts of the Borderers who notched a second goal off a penalty kick. They came off victorious by inflicting a hollow defeat on the Worcesters who were vanquished by two goals and four tries to love. The following are the sides:—

The South Wales Borderers (red and white):—Full back—Pte McCarthy; ¾ back—Lieut. Jones, Pte Fitzgerald, Pte. Smith, and Pte. Whitcombe; ½ back—Lieut. Lindsay and Pte. Hawkes; forward—Lieut. Canning, Lieut. Cobbe, Lce.-Corpl. Brown, Pte. Sexton, Pte. Williams, Pte. Robbins, Pte. Webb, and Pte. Welstead.

The Worcesters:—Full back—Private Shaw; ¾ back—Lieut. Fagan, Pte. Hughes, and Corpl. Clark; ½ backs—Lieut. Stubbs and Pte. Walters; forwards—Lce.-Corpl. Bough, Pte. Ward, Capt. Hovell, Lieut. Carey, Ptes. Pool, Southall, Williams, and Nash.

MR. BENGALEE AND THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I have the very highest respect for the intelligence and statistical ability of Mr. Sorabji S. Bengalee, and I can, therefore, imagine the pain it must have cost him in compiling the materials for his letter in your this morning's issue. He himself must know that his figures do not require any serious refutation or going into. Because (*a*) Bombay is not whole India; (*b*) Bombay is not a producing district; (*c*) many considerations come into play in the making of the prices in Bombay, including the railway and sea freight. The price of food-grains raised in the remotest districts of the Punjab, Bengal, and Burma must compete in price with similar food-grains raised within a few miles of Bombay. The population of Bombay forms 1-350th of the whole of India, and its average income per head of population is many times larger than the average income per head of population of the whole of India. The period the *Economist* has taken was from 1881 to 1892, and the prices were the average prices ruling during the years in twenty-three selected places in India. Nor the three years Mr. Bengallee has taken 1889, 1890, and 1891 is "the period when the heaviest fall in the gold rate of silver took place." The heaviest fall was between 1881 and 1889. In the first-named year the average rate was about 1s. 8d., and in the last named year it was about 1s. 4½d. In the years 1889, 1890, and 1891 the rate of exchange was 1s. 4·5d., 1s. 6·25d., and 1s. 5d. or thereabouts respectively. Again the prices of only one selected day of a year are not the average prices of a whole year.—Yours, &c.,

S. B. B.

MILITARY NEWS.

Major J. Lovell, 21st Hussars, will be placed on half-pay on the 6th proximo, and is permitted to proceed home on or after that date.

Captain E. W. M. Norie, Middlesex Regiment, has been granted an extension of leave to 1st February next, when he joins the Staff College.

Lieutenants E. Vaughan, Manchester Regiment; C. A. Walker-Leigh, Gordon Highlanders; and C. W. H. Bell, Argyle and Sutherland Highlanders, are appointed Acting Paymasters of their respective regiments.

The following appointments have been sanctioned:—Captain W. Greer, Border Regiment, to be Station Staff Officer, Kassauli, vice Vowell, vacated. 4th Bengal Infantry—Lieutenant H. J. Riddle, Lincolnshire Regiment, to be Officiating Wing Officer on probation. 12th Bengal Infantry—Lieutenant W. M. Grimley, West Riding Regiment, to be Officiating Wing Officer on probation. 22nd Punjab Infantry—Major R. Gordon to be Commandant, vice McRae, deceased.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—Out of India on medical certificate: Major C. D. Ferrier, West Yorkshire Regiment, and Lieutenant J. A. C. Somerville, Northumberland Fusiliers, for 12 months; Surgeon-Major J. G. MacNeece and Surgeon-Captain C. S. Robinson, Medical Staff, for six months. In India: Colonel H. M. B. Burleton, Staff Corps, till 11th June 1893, on private affairs, and Veterinary Major W. H. Kemp for six months, in extension, on medical certificate.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA RUGBY UNION CHALLENGE CUP.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA VS. K. O. Y. L. I.

The undernoted will represent the Gymkhana in this match in the 2nd round of the competition to-day. Players should be on the Ground, at 4-50 p.m.:—C. St. Paul, back; J. W. E. Donaldson, A. Walpole (Captain) and C. B. Winter, three-quarters backs; W. Sutherland, and P. G. Clark, half back; E. T. Tudor. G. J. L. Home, N. J. Stabb, W. Watling, V. Brown, T. L. Roberts, J. H. Murray, A. S. Capper, and H. Payne-Gallwey, forwards.

Thirty-three officers have been arrested in Argentina, on a charge of being concerned in a military conspiracy.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

The ordinary weekly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Standing Committee was held yesterday afternoon, under the presidency of Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee. There were also present Colonel Wilson, Mr. Grattan Geary, the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Dr. Balchandra, Dr. Viegas, Messrs. K. M. Shroff, Hurkissondas Narotumdas, Javerilal U. Yajnik, A. M. Dhuramsey, and K. N. Kabrajee.

DEWALEE FIRE-WORKS.

Mr. K. N. Kabrajee, in accordance with notice of motion, moved that the Commissioner supply the following information:—(1.) What precautions are taken to carry into effect the Standing Committee's request made in their Resolution No. 8369, at their meeting, dated 4th November last? (2.) What is the number of additional licenses issued for the sale of fire-works during the present Dewalee month as compared with the number last year? (3.) What is the limit to which they are restricted for the remaining period of this month. I shall thank you to furnish the Commissioner with a copy of these questions beforehand in order to give him time to be prepared with the replies to them.

Mr. Kabrajee reminded the Committee that this question came up a year ago, when it was found that thirty-seven more licenses had been granted for the sale of fire-works than in previous years. As it was considered that shops selling fire-works were a serious source of danger, they requested the Commissioner to limit the number of licenses this year. He was glad to find that there had been a diminution to the number, but he should like to have an authoritative statement of the fact.

The Commissioner remarked that he would be glad to give the information to the Committee if they would point out under what provision of the Act they were entitled to call for it. It rested entirely with the Commissioner whether such information should be given.

Mr. Kabrajee replied that the Act distinctly empowered the Municipality to grant licenses for the sale of explosives, and it was under that provision that he made the request to the Commissioner last year.

The Commissioner pointed out that he had only seen the Resolution of last year yesterday. Dr. Weir was then Acting Commissioner, and if he (Mr. Acworth) had been present, he would have told the Committee that the matter was entirely in the hands of the Commissioner.

There was no seconder to the motion, and it fell through.

SUPPLY OF WATER IN DEWALEE.

In reply to Mr. Harkissondas Narotumdas, the Commissioner said there would be an abundant supply of water during the Dewalee festival for the convenience of Hindoos.

DANGEROUS PROPERTY IN BOMBAY.

The Commissioner stated with reference to the return of fallen houses in Bombay, submitted at the last meeting, that from the 1st July up to the 10th of the current month there were 218 notices issued by the Engineering Department to pull down structures, which were deemed to be in a dangerous condition. That fact showed that the Department had been active during the past monsoon.

WATER ANALYSIS.

The Commissioner forwarded analysis of water as under:—

Sample of unfiltered Tulsi water obtained from the inlet well, Malabar Hill Reservoir, on the 3rd October, 1892.

	Parts per million.
Free Ammonia	none.
Albumenoid Ammonia	·09

Sample of filtered Tulsi water obtained from the Distributing Tank, Malabar Hill Reservoir, on the 3rd October, 1892.

	Parts per million.
Free Ammonia	·005
Albumenoid Ammonia	·07

Sample of unfiltered Vehar water obtained from the Settling Basin of the Bhandarwada Hill Reservoir, on the 1st October, 1892.

	Parts per million.
Free Ammonia	·01
Albumenoid Ammonia	·08

Sample of Tansa water taken from a hydrant on the 27" main in Arthur Road, on the 3rd October, 1892.

	Parts per million.
Free Ammonia	·005
Albumenoid Ammonia	·04

It will be seen that Tansa water is the purest.

ERNEST RENAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I have read with pleasure your obituary notice of Ernest Renan, known to the general public only as one who denied the divinity of Christ, and who was therefore to be execrated. Those who do not condemn on hearsay but read and judge for themselves rise from a perusal of the *Vie de Jesus* with a feeling, as the writer did, that the character and mission of Christ has lost immeasurably by mistaken conceptions, and that if the true conception of Christ and his exposition of the Martyr's life could be understood the worshippers in this world would be three-fold, if not universal. It is in this belief I send the *Bombay Gazette* this paper. That the teaching of the Founder of Christianity is not accepted universally is due solely, I believe, to the fact that there have been mixed with it metaphysical subtleties borrowed from the Greeks of Alexandria, and gross conceptions from the religions preceding the glorious one preached by Christ, the liberator of mankind for all time. Let me cull a few passages from Renan's first and greatest work, so that those who have erewhile execrated his name, because they were told to do so, may know what manner of man it is they are condemning:—"Le jour ou il prononca cette parole, il fut vraiement fils de Dieu. Il dit pour la premiere fois le mot sur lequel reposera l'edefice de la religion eternelle. Il fonda le culte pur, sans date, sans patrie, celui que pratiqueront toutes les ames elevées jusqu'à la fin des temps. Nonseulement sa religion; ce jour-la fut la bonne religion de l'humanité, ce fut la religion absolue; et si d'autres planètes ont des habitants doués de raison et de moralité, leur religion ne peut être de celle que Jesus a proclamée pres du puits de Jacob."

To the best of my ability I translate the passages as I go along:—"The day on which he spoke these words (Gospel of St. John IV. 21-23, which proclaim that not in Jerusalem, not on that mountain, but when men worship in spirit and in truth do men really worship God), he was truly the Son of God. He spoke for the first time that on which rests an everlasting religion. He founded a worship without date, without country; a religion that will be spontaneously followed to the end of all time by men of elevated thought. On that day was proclaimed not alone the religion of humanity, but a religion with no limits as to time and space; if there are reasoning creatures in the revolving planets, or other worlds, and their inhabitants have a religion and a morality, these cannot differ from that proclaimed by Jesus nigh Joseph's well on that memorable day. Again:—"Son but était en avant, non en arriere. Jesus était plus que le réformateur d'un religion vieillie; il était le créateur de la réligion éternelle de l'humanite." His aim was to carry men forward in their thoughts, not to let them hark back. Jesus was more than the reformer of a worn-out faith, he was the Creator of the eternal religion of humanity. Lastly, I take this stirring passage—"Repose maintenant dans ta gloire, noble initiateur. Ton œuvre est achevée; ta divinite est fondée. Ne crains plus de voir crouler l'édefice de tes efforts. Desormais hors des atteintes de la fragilite, tu assisteras, du haut de la paix divine, aux consequences infinies de tes actes. Aux prix de quelques heures de souffrance qui n'ont pas même atteint ta grande ame, tu as acheté la plus complète immortalité. Pour des milliers d'années le monde va relever de toi! Drapeau de nos contradictions, tu seras le signe autour duquel se livrera la plus ardente bataille. Mille fois plus vivant, mille fois plus aimé depuis ta mort que durant les jours de ton passage ici-bas, tu deviendras á tel point la pierre angulaire de l'humanite que d'arracher ton nom de ce monde serait l'echouer jusqu'aux fondements. Entre toi et Dieu on ne distinguera plus. Pleinement vainqueur de la mort, prend possession de ton royame, ou te suivront, par la voie royale que tu as tracée, de siecles d'adorateurs."

In English: "Rest now in thy grave, noble initiator. Thy work is complete, thy divinity founded. Fear not to see thy edifice fall, strong for ever and beyond decay; thou wilt watch over it. A few hours of mortal suffering which touched not thy grand nature, and thou hast purchased immortality. For thousands of years will the earth praise thee! Though under thy standard there be division, yet will it be the rallying point of our fiercest struggles. A thousand times more living, more loved now than in the days of thy short stay in this world; thou art so much the pillar of our support in all things benevolent that to withdraw thy name would be to shake the world to its very foundations. Between God and Thee earth knows no difference. Conqueror over death, take possession of thy kingdom, and for ages and ages millions will follow in the way thou hast laid down."

This was what Ernest Renan said.

Oct. 10. J. W.

It appears, writes a Calcutta paper, that the capital available for distribution among the shareholders of the Chartered Mercantile Bank will be about Rs. 75,00,000, and not Rs. 73,00,000 as it previously stated. No serious losses in the exchange business or the bank have been incurred since 1866, the year of general collapse following the American Civil War.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—With reference to our concert this evening, it has occurred to me that your contemporary might greatly aid us in the following way. To follow Stanford's dramatic and very difficult music the audience should have a knowledge of the poem, and although the programme will contain the words, yet a *previous* acquaintance with them will aid people considerably.

To your contemporary I have sent a short history, concerning "The Revenge", which may be of interest, and I send you a copy of the poem. It would be too much to expect both the short account and the poem to be printed in one paper and, indeed, I do not know if you will have room to publish what I send you. People, who buy a copy of both papers to-day will, I hope, be more interested than if they came to the concert with no previous knowledge of the subject.—Yours, &c.,

GERALD MARTIN,
Hon. Secretary.

"THE REVENGE."

A BALLAD OF THE FLEET.

Words by Alfred, Lord Tennyson, Music by C. Villiers Stanford, *Mus. Doc.*

I.

At Flores in the Azores Sir Richard Grenville lay,
And a pinnace, like a flutter'd bird, came flying from far away:
"Spanish ships of war at sea! we have sighted fifty-three!"
Then sware Lord Thomas Howard: "'Fore God I am no coward:
But I cannot meet them here, for my ships are out of gear,
And the half my men are sick. I must fly, but follow quick.
We are six ships of the line; can we fight with fifty-three?"

II.

Then spoke Sir Richard Grenville: "I know you are no coward;
You fly them for a moment to fight with them again.
But I've ninety men and more that are lying sick ashore.
I should count myself the coward if I left them, my Lord Howard,
To these Inquisition dogs and the devildoms of Spain."

III.

So Lord Howard past away with five ships of war that day,
Till he melted like a cloud in the silent summer heaven;
But Sir Richard bore in hand all his sick men from the land
Very carefully and slow,
Men of Bideford in Devon,
And we laid them on the ballast down below;
For we brought them all aboard,
And they blest him in their pain, that they were not left to Spain,
To the thumbscrew and the stake, for the glory of the Lord.

IV.

He had only a hundred seamen to work the ship and to fight,
And he sailed away from Flores till the Spaniard came in sight,
With his huge sea-castles heaving upon the weather bow.
"Shall we fight or shall we fly?
Good Sir Richard, tell us now,
For to fight is but to die!
There'll be little of us left by the time this sun be set."
And Sir Richard said again: "We be all good English men:
Let us bang these dogs of Seville, the children of the devil,
For I never turn'd my back upon Don or devil yet."

V.

Sir Richard spoke and he laugh'd, and we roar'd a hurrah, and so
The little Revenge ran on sheer into the heart of the foe,
With her hundred fighters on deck, and her ninety sick below;
For half of their fleet to the right and half to the left were seen,
And the little Revenge ran on thro' the long sea-lane between.

VI.

Thousands of their soldiers look'd down from their decks and laugh'd,
Thousands of their seamen made mock at the mad little craft
Running on and on, till delay'd
By their mountain-like San Philip that, of fifteen hundred tons,
And up-shadowing high above us with her yawning tiers of guns,
Took the breath from our sails, and we stay'd.

VII.

And while now the great San Philip hung above us like a cloud
Whence the thunderbolt will fall
Long and loud,
Four galleons drew away
From the Spanish fleet that day,
And two upon the lardboard and two upon the starboard lay,
And the battle-thunder broke from them all.

VIII.

But anon the great San Philip, she bethought herself and went
Having that within her womb that had left her ill content;
And the rest they came aboard us, and they fought us hand to hand,
For a dozen times they came with their pikes and musqueteers,
And a dozen times we shook 'em off as a dog that shakes his ears
When he leaps from the water to the land.

IX.

And the sun went down, and the stars came out far over the summer sea,
But never a moment ceased the fight of the one and the fifty-three.
Ship after ship, the whole night long, their high-built galleons came,
Ship after ship, the whole night long, with her battle-thunder and flame;
Ship after ship, the whole night long, drew back with her dead and her shame.
For some were sunk and many were shatter'd, and so could fight us no more—
God of battles, was ever a battle like this in the world before?

X.

For he said "Fight on! fight on!"
Tho' his vessel was all but a wreck;
And it chanced that, when half of the short summer night was gone,
With a grisly wound to be drest he had left the deck,
But a bullet struck him that was dressing it suddenly dead,
And himself he was wounded again in the side and the head,
And he said "Fight on! fight on!"

XI.

And the night went down, and the sun smiled out far over the summer sea,
And the Spanish fleet with broken sides lay round us all in a ring;
But they dared not touch us again, for they fear'd that we still could sting,
So they watch'd what the end would be.
And we had not fought them in vain,
But in perilous plight were we,
Seeing forty of our poor hundred were slain,
And half of the rest of us maim'd for life
In the crash of the cannonades and the desperate strife;
And the sick men down in the hold were most of them stark and cold,
And the pikes were all broken or bent, and the powder was all of it spent;
And the masts and the rigging were lying over the side;
But Sir Richard cried in his English pride,
"We have fought such a fight for a day and a night
As may never be fought again!
We have won great glory, my men!
And a day less or more
At sea or ashore,
We die—does it matter when?
Sink me the ship, Master Gunner—sink her, split her in twain!
Fall into the hands of God, not into the hands of Spain!"

XII.

And the gunner said "Ay, ay," but the seamen made reply:
"We have children, we have wives,
And the Lord hath spared our lives.
We will make the Spaniard promise, if we yield, to let us go;
We shall live to fight again and to strike another blow."

And the lion there lay dying and they yielded to the foe.

XIII.

And the stately Spanish man to their flagship bore him then.
Where they laid him by the mast, old Sir Richard caught at last,
And they praised him to his face with their courtly foreign grace;
But he rose upon their decks, and he cried:
"I have fought for Queen and Faith like valiant man and true;
have only done my duty as a man is bound to do:
With a joyful spirit I Sir Richard Grenville die!"
And he fell upon their decks, and he died.

XIV.

And they stared at the dead that had been so valiant and true,
And had holden the power and glory of Spain so cheap,
That he dared her with one little ship and his English few;
Was he devil or man? He was devil for aught they knew;
But they sank his body with honour down into the deep,
And they mann'd the Revenge with a swarther alien crew,
And away she sail'd with her loss and long'd for her own;
When a wind from the lands they had ruin'd awoke from sleep,
And the water began to heave and the weather to moan,
And before that evening ended a great gale blew,
And a wave like the wave that is raised by an earthquake grew,
Till it smote on their hulls and their sails and their masts and their flags,
And the whole sea plunged and fell on the shot-shatter'd navy of Spain,
And the little Revenge herself went down by the island crags
To be lost evermore in the main.

THE ULWAR MURDER TRIAL.

At Ulwar on Saturday an unusual and interesting question arose during the hearing of the murder case. The defence wished to put in a statement made by Akhey Singh to the police, while he was in custody, believing that the said statement would benefit Ram Chander. Mr. Colvin argued that, though it could be no evidence against Akhey Singh, it could be made use of by Ram Chander, if it contained any assertion that supported his defence, or contradicted the confession of Akhey Singh before the Magistrate. Mr. Alston urged that under no circumstances could such a statement be evidence to prove anything; that the prosecution could not prove it if it contained a confession, and it could not prove anything for a co-accused. The Evidence Act makes the confession of one accused relevant against a co-accused, but nowhere is it stated that one co-accused can testify for another co-accused. The Court held that the statement could not be admitted. The reason why the confession of an accused might be considered against a co-accused was that, being made before the Magistrate, it could support the finding against the person confessing. A statement to a police officer had no sanction attaching to it, and to admit such a statement as evidence for a co-accused would be to admit a statement without either the sanction of an oath or of the consequences that attach to a confession before a Magistrate.

The case for the prosecution will close on Monday, when the defence will commence. During the trial Mr. Colvin stated to the Court that the defence found the greatest difficulty in getting interviews with those witnesses whom they believed could give evidence for the defence. The people would not voluntarily come and see counsel, who of course could not put into the box witnesses as to whose testimony nothing definite was known. It was arranged that all the witnesses summoned for the defence should come to Court on Saturday, and that the Court would adjourn, and give an opportunity to counsel to speak to witnesses.

One or two incidents of the trial may be mentioned. The witnesses who were of the Meo caste were sworn holding a stick in their hands upon the top of which a handkerchief was spread. One witness, on being pressed as to whether he did or did not recognise one of the accused at a distance, in order to prove his defective sight took from his eye a glass eye, and placed it on the table. Akhey Singh, being unrepresented, questioned the witnesses himself. After two or three days he declined to ask any questions, upon the ground that the witnesses were all liars, and would not tell the truth whether sworn on Ganges water or on the Koran. All his questions were directed to show that his confession to the Magistrate was true, and that others besides Ram Chander had abetted the murder.

THE INDIAN FOREST SCHOOL.

The following Resolution by the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department appears in Saturday's *Gazette of India*:—

The Administration Report of the Imperial Forest School for 1891-92 records the following among other changes in the permanent school and teaching staff:—Mr. A. Smythies, B.A., Indian Forest Service, has become Deputy Director, vice Mr. E. E. Frenandez, appointed Conservator of Forests, Baroda State. Mr. A. F. Gradon, Indian Forest Service, has assumed the new post of Second Instructor, which was created during the year. A second new appointment sanctioned in the year under report was that of Vernacular Instructor.

2. The number of students attending the school during 1891-92 was 78, of whom 55 came from Provinces and 9 from Native States and Ceylon, while 14 were private students.

3. In the final examinations held in March last, 20 students gained the certificate of Forestry by the higher standard and 10 by the lower standard.

4. The recommendations embodied by the Board of Control in their report read in the preamble, have been duly considered by the Government of India.

5. The Director of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, has been consulted with reference to the Board's proposal for the preparation of a special mathematical text-book, and the matter is under consideration. Arrangements have been made for the revision of the Zoology syllabus; and, with the permission of the Trustees of the Indian [illegible], Mr. Cotes, Assistant Superintendent, will undertake the preparation of a Manual of Forest Zoology on the lines laid down by the Board of Control.

6. The proposals of the Board regarding the future recruitment of candidates for the Provincial Forest Service have been referred to the Local Governments for their opinions. The Governor-General in Council agrees in the view that, as the school training for the Forest Service involves a special and technical course of instruction which is not useful for other professions, the competitive examinatiation should take place before entrance into the school rather than at the end of the course. He also approves the suggestion that the co-operation of the masters of schools and colleges should be secured in the selection of suitable candidates. In the opinion of the Government of India, it is advisable that each Local Government should reserve to itself, or to the Provincial Conservators, some freedom in the selection of the students most adapted for the Forest Service by caste, character, and physique, and that the nominations should not be based entirely upon the number of marks awarded on the examination papers. Local Governments have, therefore, been informed that it will be open to them to rule that at the competitive examinations special consideration will be given, either by award of marks or in such other manner as they think fit, to school certificates or special notes of recommendation by Heads and Principals of schools and colleges as well as to physical qualifications. Although the proposals of the Board are directed mainly to the measures which appear to be necessary for securing a class of natives of pure Asiatic decent superior to the general average of those who now apply for admission to the School and to the Provincial Forest Service, the Government of India wish it to be understood that they have no desrie to discourage the appointment or nomination to the Provincial Forest Service of suitable and deserving Anglo-Indians and Eurasians who are eligible as statutory natives.

7. The Secretary of State was urged in May last to take early steps to give the Board the services of a Lecturer in Agricultural Chemistry. Intimation has been received that his Lordship has sanctioned the appointment of an Assistant Agricultural Chemist, and the gentleman who may be selected will probably arrive in India in November, when his services will be made available to the school.

8. The Board's proposals for the construction of new quarters at the Forest School have been accepted, and instructions have been issued for the work to be taken in hand without delay. The construction of a gymnasium with the requisite apparatus has been sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 1,200.

TO CORRECT THE LIVER, is in Tropical climates the best medical advice that can be given for avoiding this, what better remedy is there for the purpose than FOTHERGILL'S MADONAL, Rs. 1-8 and 2-8.—MADON, SONS & CO., Fort, Bombay.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE HINDU GYMKHANA.

The *Indu Prakash* states: We are glad to find that the movement for founding a Hindu Gymkhana which we suggested last week, has taken a definite shape. A petition under the auspices of the Hindu Cricket Club, signed by many of the leading Hindu citizens of Bombay, has been presented to Government. It is intended to follow up the petition by a deputation of some representative Hindu gentlemen to wait upon his Excellency the Governor. An excellent beginning in the way of donations is made by Mr. Govardhandas Parmanandas Jivandas, who has contributed Rs. 10,001 to the Hindu Cricket Club as the nucleus of a fund for building the Gymkhana. Other promises have been made, and there is every assurance of getting up a fund for making the Gymkhana a reality.

GOVERNMENT AND THE BLUDGEON CLAUSE.

Says the *Dinbandhu*: It is hardly an edifying spectacle for the public to see the powerful Government forcibly taking out of Municipal funds the small sum of Rs. 247 on account of the maintenance of the Infectious Diseases Hospital at Grant Road, which the Corporation refused to pay on points of principle. That such strained relations should subsist between Government and the civic body is highly to be deplored. Whichever party may be in the wrong, a much better course, we submit, would have been to settle the matter amicably.

THE PRESENT CONGESTED STATE OF BOMBAY.

The *Native Opinion* writes: That in the present congested state of Bombay, free ventilation and more building sites are a crying necessity nobody will ever deny. But every temptation to builders of houses is now smothered by the levy of heavy taxes, so that almost all house-building in Bandora is said to be stopped. Of course in view of the present overcrowding and of the necessity of health-lungs for the city, the open spaces can no longer be allowed to be encroached upon, and the necessary result is the further extension of the suburbs. Thus Government must either prevent the thronging of people from up-country, and prevent congestion, or make a compromise between itself and house-builders, so that the latter may have every encouragement in the matter of house-building. There is no other alternative but this unless the Government give a free hand to the Bombay Extension Committee's recommendations; but the proposals are objectionable on more grounds than one, and, therefore, they must receive no countenance from the authorities. And our idea is that in the extension of our suburbs alone there is the solution of our present congested state. Moreover the railways afford facilities in this direction; the B. B. and C. I. Railway already runs a fast train that brings Bandora people in 18' to Bombay. There is no doubt, the question of house-building at Bandora involves the question of Government revenue, but to obviate this difficulty, we suggest a compromise of the Government demand as the only remedy.

THE LATE POET LAUREATE.

The *Gujerati* remarks:—On Monday last M. Renan, the great sceptical critic, passed away. Only a few days later Lord Tennyson who bade impatient youth to "cleave ever to the sunnier side of doubt and cling to faith beyond the forms of Faith" has followed him. Both were consummate masters in their art, and both have left a permanent impress on the literature of their country in the respective departments of their life-long labours. As Renan's exquisite style attracted even his opponents, so the Poet Laureate's fame is due in no small measure to his elegant, chaste and melodious diction. Elizabethan literature has been immortalized by the genius of Shakespeare, while Victorian literature has justly acknowledged Lord Tennyson as its honoured chief. England has had its brilliant stars in this century in Shelley, Keats, Byron, Coleridge, Browning and Wordsworth, but the Poet Laureate whose "long bright day is done" is by universal testimony recognised as the brightest planet that shone in the heavens for more than sixty years. The Victorian Era is distinguished for its glorious triumphs in arts, science, commerce, politics and literature, and the poet who has now peacefully passed into eternal sleep, lulled by the cool and soothing rays of the resplendent moon, was indeed the efflorescence of the age in the field of literature just as Mr. Gladstone is in the domain of progressive, lofty and humane statesmanship.

The *Hindi Punch* writes:

"For all is dark where thou art not."

So of his dearly loved and lost friend sang the gifted spirit, of whom not one individual, not one country or people, but the whole of the civilised world sings to-day the self-same song of sadness, with a far deeper sense of the void created by his removal, though in the fulness of time, than he himself felt on learning that the ardent and youthful Lord Byron had for ever ceased to pour forth his impetuous lays. The tuneful bird of Old England is silenced at last after having charmed myriads of admiring souls, for over sixty years, with the music of his voice. Greater poets have lived before him, but never perhaps have the simplest and plainest of words been linked to such exquisite melody. We, who have made England's sonorous tongue our own and who have enjoyed the pleasure of drinking at the fountain of literature, which he that has just left us, has done so much to enrich, claim with England the privilege of mourning the loss of one of the noblest of her sons, as if he were our own. Inheriting the laurel "greener from the brow of him who uttered nothing base," he has left it "greener still," for, let us hope, another warbler as sweet as he. It is not given to every one to end, full of years and honours, as he has done, with peace smiling on his closing eyes and soft moonbeams dancing round his dying hours. And although we, who prize the treasure, he has left behind, as beyond all price, wish he had remained among us yet longer to still further enrich it with the inexhaustible melody of his soul, there is balm in the reflection that he has been translated to a more congenial sphere; that even now he is attuning his harp to more seraphic strains in the regions of the blest; and that he is nearer

"That God, which ever lives and loves,
One God, one law, one element,
And one far-off divine event,
To which the whole creation moves."

The *Indu Prakash* writes:—On Thursday last (6th October) passed away the greatest of the Victorian poets. Lord Tennyson has been the foremost figure in the world of English poetry during the last half a century. He early distinguished himself as a writer of verse by winning two prizes at his college. His first book of poems was published in 1827, when he was only nineteen. Other volumes followed in quick succession at the interval of two or three years. His first characteristic poem which brought him to fame was "Locksley Hall" which was remarkable as faithfully reflecting the spirit of the age. His "In Memoriam" and "Princess" are the two great poems which will be his best title to immortality. His Idylls and his plays are no less esteemed, but the great secret of his power lies in his lyrical productions. They have a fascination for Englishmen which we foreigners, can hardly realize. He succeeded Wordsworth as Poet Laureate, and so great was his intellectual power that in spite of years he continued to enjoy to the last the unabated esteem of his countrymen. He dies at the ripe age of 83.

The *Native Opinion* states:—The death of Alfred Tennyson, coming, comparatively speaking, so soon after those of Cardinal Newman, and Mathew Arnold, the great masters of English prose, is sure to be mourned with genuine regret wherever English language is spoken. His poetry has been so enchanting that it is read with avidity not only in Great Britain, America, and Australia, but even in India and other lands. The great charm of his poetry lies in its embodiment in a faithful manner, of the thoughts and aspirations of his age. He was, indeed, the great national poet of England during the latter half of the current century, and as such, he has exercised a very wide and wholesome influence.

The *Subodha Patrika* remarks: Browning may have more thought and imagination. But Lord Tennyson has long been the acknowledged head of the Victorian Poets. He is free from those tricks of language which make so much of Browning obscure and difficult reading. Many a doubt and difficulty of the free thinking age in which he lived finds expression in his poetry and meets with a solution in his own poetic way. He was a skilful painter of various moods of man and nature, and if the character of his poetry had to be expressed in one word, that word would be "exquisite." Robert Browning in dedicating to Tennyson his selections from his own poetry calls him "In poetry—illustrious and consummate, in friendship—noble and sincere."

The *Gujerat Darpan* observes: Old in years but none the less as brisk and lively as a youth, the sweet bird that pleased the English-speaking races for over half a century with his sweet warblings, has joined the majority. Lord Tennyson, the Poet Laureate, who had been suffering from a strong attack of influenza, died on the morning of the 6th instant. Nearly of the same age as his friend the Prime Minister of England, he began his poet's life nearly at the same time when Mr. Gladstone did his public career. And both of them have with the same consistent vigour lived through the period, earning fame and glory. Tennyson's name will stand high among the great poets of England as will that of Mr. Gladstone among statesmen. The lovers of a chaste and beautiful English style, will not but dip into the poetic treasures left behind him by the author of the *Idylls* and the *Locksley Hall*. If there has been any literary man who has succeeded in life, it was Lord Tennyson. He should have been the last man to have asked "Why should life all labour be?" although he has asked it.

The *Gujerat Mitra* remarks:—The poetic branch of English literature has lost by Lord Tennyson's death, one of the greatest masters of the closing century. Born with a distinctive genius for poetry-making, possessed of the highest powers of imagination, and endowed by nature with a peculiar dignity in melodious diction Lord Tennyson could by a favourable combination of circumstances overstep some of his otherwise equally skilful contemporaries in the realms of versification. With Scott and Moore, Byron and Shelley, Wordsworth and Colebridge, Macaulay and Browning as the great British poets, Lord Tennyson occupies an immense space in the intellectual horizon of the nineteenth century. He had his own perfections and his own defects. But his chaste language, his vivid pictures of natural scenery and the peculiar freshness he could impart to all his poems great or small mark him out as not only a prominent figure of the century but one of the acknowledged immortals of the republic of modern British letters.

INDIAN METAL MINING SHARES.

Some Bengal Gold and Silver are said to have changed hands at 3½ annas and Sonapets at 4½ annas. There is nothing fresh known as to brighter prospects at the mines, writes a Calcutta commercial correspondent. In the latter company it is believed shares are being bought to cover sales made a twelvemonth ago when the price was over a rupee. Any such forward contracts will be very exhilarating to the people who have still to deliver at the higher rates that ruled last year.

An amount of friction has existed recently between an inportant section of the shareholders in the Sonapet Company and the remnant of the directors. There are at present four directors out of seven, provided for in the Articles of Association, the others having either resigned or being away from India. The misunderstanding is in reference to an informal requisition sent in suggesting that an addition be made to the board. This was a simple enough request and perfectly reasonable, but has not found favour, the present quartette preferring, for the present at any rate, to remain in undisputed possession. This the requisitionists appear to resent, but are perhaps powerless owing to their holding of "bearer" share certificates giving them no sufficient *locum standi*. The defect can, however, be easily remedied if holders of scrip will be at the trouble of having the same converted into registered share certificates. It does seem a pity to find the executive committing one more error of judgment in thus needlessly placing themselves at variance with the shareholders. The Quillet-Von Moos affair is still fresh in the memories of the shareholders, and on this account if on no other, an ordinary amount of conciliation on the part of those occupying a fiduciary position was desirable. It must be remembered that Sonapet affairs are at present at a critical stage, and it is necessary that the Board should be strengthened by one or two additions, notwithstanding that the present directors possess the confidence of the shareholders. Sonapet has a larger sum of money still to expend than any other gold mining company, and for this reason interest specially centres around it, the shareholders believing that by skilfully concentrating all energies on attaining depth at one given point on the property, results may be had, different from what have hitherto been seen. Altogether, the attitude of the directors now remaining on the board is considered antagonistic by the large section of the shareholders who have recently requisitioned in the matter of an accession to the number of resident directors. Shareholders really caring to having a voice in the control of affairs must convert their share warrants into share certificates, the cost of conversion of any number of such warrants into one certificate being merely eight annas, as laid down in section 16 of the Articles of Association. It is also necessary to point out in regard to voting power, that no shareholder can exercise more thad 50 votes, and the said maximum qualification is to be had by the registration of 3,700 shares, sec. 59 specifying that every member shall have ten votes for the first hundred shares held by him, five votes for the second hundred, and one vote for every subsequent hundred.

THE BATTLEFIELD OF THE FUTURE.

An article entitled *The Battlefield of the Future* has lately appeared in the *Neue Freie Presse*; the name of the high military authority whose signature covers it, entitles it to our careful consideration. The rather comprehensive title is however a little misleading, for the writer deals only with the fate of the wounded in the sanguine conflicts which a European war may be expected to produce. The article in question starts with the hypothesis that, owing to the long range and penetrating power of modern small-arm projectiles, the ambulance affording first help to the wounded must of necessity be withdrawn to some considerable distance from the fighting-line, thus causing the unfortunates of a modern battle to lie unattended for considerably longer periods than heretofore, and greatly enhancing the dangers, difficulties, and labours of those engaged in the merciful alleviation of the pains of their suffering comrades. This obviously implies the sweeping by shot of all zones of the field of battle and therewith an absence of cover. The suggestion, therefore, of the author is to place the means of succour in that very place where the disabling blow is dealt, that is to say, in the first line of combatants. Now, this implies that the aid must be rendered by the wounded themselves to themselves and by their comrades; it cannot be that the surgeons are to take post where they must needs fall a useless sacrifice to an idea. So the idea followed out is practically this that the unwounded soldier temporarily lays aside his rifle to adjust with trained skill or *assist* to adjust (if the patient is at all capable of self-help) the life-saving bandage until such time as the ambulances later on gather in their ghastly harvest. Besides this each soldier would carry in his valise the simple and portable apparatus required—this we need hardly say is an old idea, and more than an idea, an actuality in the German army. Then, of course, the art of giving first help to the wounded must be taught as part of the course of the trained soldier, and at great expenditure of time and trouble, and each individual soldier must of necessity lend himself readily to such instruction. Worthy as are the motives of those who press such views in their writings, it is undeniable that great and well-nigh insuperable difficulties stand in the way of their realisation. Passing on to the question of entrusting medical officers with the (technical) drill and discipline of their units, there can be little doubt that such control judiciously exercised should be productive of good results; but the surgeons must be imbued with the spirit of discipline, and must as a means thereto pass through a disciplinary course such as is the lot of the combatant officers, as an addition to their other responsible and onerous duties. It certainly does not appear logical that, as in most foreign armies, the sanitary officers should be the medium of orders to the assistants, apothecaries, etc., who assist the surgeons.

Let us examine the case more closely. The surgeons are the only non-combatants who follow the troops in to the zones of greatest danger; who endure in immediate connection with the troops the hardships and fatigues of the line of march, and who share with them the hasty bivouac may be of an advanced and dangerous outpost. It is hardly necessary to enlarge upon their humane and charitable duties in attendance upon the sick and dying. The surgeon, too, must have a love of soldiering in him, and it must be keenness for the profession of arms which leads him to the colours. Finally, given a soldierly training and the spirit of true discipline, the surgeons of all armies should be able to carry on the routine of their duties without the interference of the combatant officers. The breaches of discipline among such intelligent and well-trained units as should be those entrusted with hospital duties will necessarily be very rare, and even in court-martial cases it is gradually becoming recognised in Continental armies that the surgeons should be represented where the aid of the law is invoked for the punishment of men of the Ambulance Corps. But with great and enlarged responsibility much will be required, and in the case of the leading Continental armies there can be little doubt but that the professors of the healing art will prove themselves fully competent to use combatant authority.

One of the most amusing incidents of the Birkbeck "run" is surely that of the old woman and her shoe. The worthy lady had drawn on her savings, but was sadly at a loss to know what to do with them. The cashier suggested that she should put the money in her shoe. She tried to carry out his advice but failed. The end of it was that the obliging clerk accomplished the feat for her, and she actually left the bank with her "portable property" so stowed away. The amount could not have been large. Indeed many of the depositors had the most ridiculously small sums to their credit. One man waited several hours in order to withdraw 18s. 6d.

IN CASES of NUMBNESS and TICKLING sensation in the extremities, the precursor of all the diseases of the spinal cord, PETER'S BRAIN PANACEA has always proved an infallible remedy. If taken by those who have to work for long hours at night, and more particularly those who have to concentrate their thoughts, PETER'S BRAIN PANACEA has always proved invaluable in keeping the ideas fresh and clear, and in helping to produce sound and refreshing sleep after work, a sure prop to the overworked, enabling him to attend to his duties again the day following with renewed vigour and energy.—Rs. 3 and 7.—MADON, SONS, & Co., FORT, BOMBAY.

GOSSIP ABOUT LEICESTER-SQUARE.

In "The Story of Leicester-Square" (Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.) Mr. John Hollingshead has produced a lively gossipy account of the famous square, with which he is now more particularly connected. To a touch of history the little book adds a considerable flavour of reminiscence, and Mr. Hollingshead agreeably traces the vicissitudes of the site from the time when it was Leicester-fields and the great days when Sir Isaac Newton and Sir Joshua Reynolds gave it fame down to the era when Leicester-square became the headquarters of the "variety" entertainment.

FRENCH BEGINNINGS IN LEICESTER-SQUARE.

The Earl of Leicester (the owner of Leicester-fields) was an absentee landlord from various causes, and being a thrifty man, he let his "desirable mansion" to solvent and important tenants (says Mr. Hollingshead). One of these was Colbert, the brother of the celebrated Colbert, the French Minister and financier, who had risen from wielding the yard measure behind a woollen-draper's counter in Lyons to the highest office of the State. Colbert No. 2 (sometimes in books, articles, and paragraphs confused with No. 1) was then the French Ambassador in England. He established France in Leicester-square in 1668; and it has remained there ever since. It must have been the knowledge of this fact which made Voltaire say that if he had had the power of choosing his birthplace he would have selected Leicester-square, although Leicester-square, in his day, must have been a mighty pretty place. When he came to England to visit Congreve, the dramatist, he must have been sorry that he could live no nearer his favourite locality than Maiden-lane, off the Strand, where he was lodged at the sign of the "White Peruke." When he saw Congreve, that gentleman put on his superfine airs, and Voltaire told him he had come to England to see a great author and not a monkey. Later on in the ages Sarah Bernhardt is said to have written in admiration of Leicester-square:—"The men you meet there are good, lively, polite, pleasant, and always full of generosity. The French women, on their side, are laborious, amiable, and modest. They are recognizable by their good manners, their cleanliness, their temperance, their chastity, and their high-heeled boots." This was probably never said or written, except ironically.

THE "SULKING-PLACE OF PRINCES."

Leicester House happened to be unlet when the Prince of Wales quarrelled with his father, George I.; the Prince took it, and ran a rival Court against St. James's. St. James's had the advantage of the Mall, but in other respects it was voted dull, while Leicester House was considered "jolly" or "ripping," according to the fashionable slang of the period. The Princess of Wales was tall and stately, the Prince was short and festive, and the maids of honour were sprightly and beautiful—Molly Lepell, who commanded the admiration of the fastidious Lord Chesterfield, and Mary and Sophy Bellenden, a pair of Helens such as figure in the "Hunchback"; and the beautiful and clever Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, who was more than a match for Pope, and who, when she had the "meagrims," went up to Islington to "take the waters," sails through the room in all the pride and glory of the elaborate millinery of the time. Clever as she was, was not above frippery. In the hunting season they mount and go to Hampton, crowds waiting to see them start and return. These are only half-a-dozen out of scores who helped to make the life of the royal household in Leicester-square. There were born in 1721 the Duke of Cumberland, sometimes called the "Butcher"; in 1723, Mary, who married the "brute" Prince of Hesse-Cassel; and in 1724, Louisa, who died—one of the unhappy English Queens of Denmark. Savile House was joined to Leicester House about 1718, and the two buildings, without becoming one block, became one palace, and until 1727 remained the town residence of the Prince and Princess, until the Prince became George II., in 1727. George II., when he ascended the throne was forty-four old. As he had quarrelled with his father, so his eldest son quarrelled with him and also planted himself in defiance at Leicester House.

SIR JOSHUA IN THE SQUARE.

Towards the close of Hogarth's career, Joshua Reynolds took possession of a large house on the west side of Leicester-square (No. 47), where he died in 1792. He saw Hogarth's funeral, the proclamation of George III., at the front of Savile House, and the gutting of that mansion by the "No Property" rioters. Hunter's Museum, the father of the Royal College of Surgeons, in Lincoln's-inn-fields, was not pulled down to build the Alhambra, as stated in many articles and records; but the building still remains as part of the great music warehouse occupied by Riviere and Co., and forms the back part leading into Castle-street, now called Charing-cross-road. This house was next door to Hogarth's. Sir Joshua Reynolds's house (No. 47) is now in possession of Messrs. Puttick and Simpson, the well-known auctioneers. The front part of the house, barring the stucco, the staircase, and the corridor, remain as in Reynolds's time; but the studio gave place many years ago to the present auction room, wich was used for three or four of the various "shows," which have always had an affectionate regard for Leicester-square. The iron balustrades of the grand staircase, with the much-admired curve at the bottom, owe that curve to the necessity of providing room for the hooped petticoats of the last century. The gossip of the square during the best part of that century is "ancient history." We have Hogarth acting as bottle-holder when the boys in "Dirty-lane" took to street fighting. "Dirty-lane" was eventually called Green-street, a title it retains at the present hour. It is the narrowest, most curly, and dangerous main thoroughfare in London, with a percentage of accidents and a larger percentage of blasphemy from justly irritated drivers that no other metropolitan street can equal. It ought to be called the Avenue de Goddam. With its connecting link, King William, or Toole's-street, in St. Martin's, it forms the chief junction between the Strand and Piccadilly. Until the County Council and the Vestry of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields can settle the proportion which each should pay for the widening of this Cockney Gorge—this Pass of Rabid Van-Demons, it will remain, like the island at the Oxford-street corner of Tottenham-court-road, a triumph of local self-government.

A CENTRE OF AMUSEMENT.

Covent-garden boasts of its one theatre—the Opera House—and of its one music-hall, now a sporting club—"Evans's;" but Leicester-square boasts of everything—theatres, music-halls, panoramas, "poses plastiques," exhibitions, galleries, etc. The exhibitions began with the private "society" performance of Richardson, the fire-eater, more than two centuries ago; Charles Dibdin built his little bijou theatre, the Sans Souci, No. 2, at the corner of Leicester-place; Sir Joshua Reynold's studio was replaced by an assembly-room in which tricky shows like the "Invisible Girl" were given, before the place was turned into the Western Literary Institute, on its road to become "Puttick and Simpson's"; various shows seized upon the remains of Savile House, the most simple and innocent of which was Miss Linwood's display of art needlework; judge and jury entertainments, and other blackguardisms of the Georgian era, seized on one part of the square; science, more or less ambitious and dreamy, established itself by Royal Charter on the east side; and geography, more or less chalky and solid, seized the centre of the square by the kind permission of the Tulk family, who had become its possessors by purchase in 1788; a ramping, roaring, imported free-of-duty, Cafè Chantant followed, at some distance, the mild dissipation of Miss Linwood's gallery, with its buns, sponge-cakes, and lemonade; circuses installed themselves in the temple of dreamy science, when dreamy science became bankrupt; panoramas gave place to houses of religious charity, when panoramas, dioramas, cycloramas, etc., ceased to be popular and remunerative; egg-hatching apparatus, and "theatres of art," which covered everything from the working model of a steam-engine (then a new toy) to the Punch and Judy show, giants, dwarfs pig-faced ladies, spotted boys, and half the eccentric sweepings of "Bartlemy Fair;" museums of pretension, like Sir Ashton Lever's, which included stuffed quadrupeds, birds, fishes, shells, corals, fossils, implements, arms and dresses of savage nations, antiquities, etc., called the Eidophusikon; industrious fleas (when were fleas not industrious?); Strong men, who lived before Sandow and his rivals; living marionettes, exhibitions of paintings, neither better nor worse than those now shown every day in Bond-street and Piccadilly: these are some of the many shows which held the square of squares before the Albambra and the Empire raised their imposing frontages.

THE IMPROVING "PANOPTICON."

The Alhambra, during the thirty years that it has been in existence, has had a career that may fairly be described as chequered. It has been an institution, a circus, a music-hall, a theatre and a music-hall again, and is now unimproved "Theatre of Varieties." It was hatched in the shell of the old Panopticon." The Panopticon was a grand development of the old Polytechnic Institution, and its interior imitation of the old Adelaide Gallery. The Panopticon was started, like the Crystal Palace, the Aquarium, and the Earl's-court Exhibitions, with prayer, and filled with scientific toys of great interest and magnitude. It was opened, in 1854 by a committee, or council, of intense respectability and importance, and it worked under the dignified authority of a Royal Charter. The Panopticon had a wonderful artesian well and a more wonderful fairy fountain, which shot coloured water from the floor to the dome-roof of the building, the first introduction of this beautiful effect; it had a lift—then called an ascending carriage; it had machinery of various kinds shown in working models; electrical machines as far advanced as the year in which they were exhibited, in experimenting with one of which M. Tegetmeier, the well-known naturalist, took off the top of one of his fingers, and calmly picked it up and put it on again; it had a diving apparatus, without which no well-conducted institution would have been considered perfect, and an organ which copied the one at the Crystal Palace, and set an example to the one at the Aquarium. Wherever a place of amusement is found under the direction of a council or a Royal Charter, an organ is an essential and a necessary part of the fittings. In spite, however, of the diving apparatus, the organ, the machinery, the charter, and the council, to say nothing of the distinguished committee, the life of the Panopticon was neither long nor prosperous.

KING BEHANZIN AND HIS COURT.

Apropos of the French campaign in Dahomey, a descriptive account of the sinister and singularly typical ruler whose name heads this article may prove interesting:—

He is a true physical specimen of the race of Djedji, is his Majesty Behanzin, surnamed "The Eye of the World" and also "The Son of the Shark." He is of medium height and thick-set, and like all his subjects descended from the same race as himself; he is thin of calf, his skull is elongated and his bust is short. His low narrow forehead is partly hidden beneath a thick woolly head of hair, which is turning grey, for Behanzin is in his fiftieth year. He has deep-set black eyes, which roll slowly and inquisitively in their large orbits. His nose is flattened, and between his thick lips are two perfect rows of pearly-white teeth. He is a genuine negro of a most pronounced type—not the shiny black of the Yohlofs, but the dull black of the Bambarras and the Mandingues. He wears the national dress, the *chocoto*, a kind of short drawers reaching scarcely down to the knee, and over his left shoulder the *acho* is thrown. It is made of some kind of cotton or woollen stuff of various colours, and is twisted under the right arm, which remains bare. Inside his palace he wears a light close-fitting skull-cap, styled the *aramori*; but when he goes out he puts on the *akata*, a large broad-brimmed hat made of palm-leaves. He eschews ornaments of all kinds; he does not even wear, like the majority of his wealthy subjects, the traditional earrings. His only indulgence in the art of improving his personal appearance is confined to rubbing his skin with *atike*, a cosmetic compounded of aniseed, cloves, musk, resin, and odoriferous leaves imported from the coast of Kron.

Behanzin seldom leaves Abomey unless it be to journey to Kana, where, at the foot of a hill with emerald-green slopes, stands his other palace—his Windsor, so to speak. It is about ten miles from Abomey to Kana, and connecting them is a magnificent carriage-road lined on either side with tamarind and kolos trees. All round about the palace are Amazons mounting guard continually; and across the threshold of every door inside there is always one of them lying down on the watch. In the apartments, besides his Ministers and other high dignitaries, are a number of women always moving about and ready at the least sign to wait on the King and attend to his wishes. If he wants to smoke, Dada the Queen hands him the royal pipe, another woman brings him a light, and a third lays a spittoon at his feet. He has a full orchestra of *griots*—musicians,—of whom he is very proud. Some play the gbedou, a kind of drum made of the hollow trunk of a tree, profusely ornamented with sculptured images, often quaint, but more often obscene; others play on a flute made of bamboo; and others play the dounoun, a species of guitar made of the half of a cocoanut, over which is stretched a piece of serpent-skin, and having a handle embellished with encrusted amulets. There is an accompaniment played by boys, who swing, at the end of pieces of string, husks of different fruits filled with sand and stones. Among Behanzin's followers there are always half-a-dozen or more *akpolos*. These are wandering poets who journey from village to village telling proverbial stories, explaining enigmas, relating legends concerning the King's ancestors, and improvising in his honour songs with accompaniment of guitar. But the most remarkable individual attached to his Court and person is a Protuguese mullatto, who organizes his raids, acts as his representative at the sales of the slaves, nurses him when he is ill, and acts as his secretary when he wishes to indite a letter to the white men. It was under the inspiration of this mullatto that he recently addressed a most comical letter to his "brother," the King of Portugal. Not long ago this mullatto was captured as a spy in the vicinity of Porto-Novo, and it is easy to form an idea of the attachment felt by Behanzin for his servant when one hears of his having offered in exchange for him all the European captives in Whydah.

The Cabeceres are the aristocratic chiefs of the kingdom. They form a kind of warlike association which acts in concert with the fetishists who terrorize over the ignorant and superstitious population; while the Cabeceres, who make an ostentatious show of respect and veneration for the Sovereign, which reaches almost to servility, are in reality invested with all effective authority. They use the King's name in order to increase their own influence; while the monarch himself knows of what is going on just as much as they choose to tell him. On reception and gala days Behanzin receives his visitors reclining on a divan, with silk cushions placed at the entrance to his palace, and surrounded by the amazons, squatting on their heels and numbering about one thousand, and by the other women attached to his household. At each end of the palace, running out in straight lines one behind the other, are the Cabeceres at the head of the troops, holding their parasols and umbrellas of variegated colours and much the worse for wear. The entire force numbers about ten thousand soldiers and Amazons, about one-fourth of whom are armed with rifles. When Behanzin gives audience to a foreign mission he rises from his divan and approaches his visitors surrounded by his Amazons, one of whom holds over his head the inseparable parasol, while another fans his face; a third fans his feet, and a fourth holds as she walks a silver spittoon under the King's mouth, which a fifth wipes with a white napkin every time he expectorates. He smokes a pipe with a long tube, which he does not take from his mouth even when he speaks. He simply inquires of the Envoys if they have had a pleasant journey and if they feel quite well. He then returns to his divan with a swaying motion of the hips, which gives him quite a comical appearance. On his way back the Cabeceres shout to him in unison, "Te, te—take-lade!" which may be translated as "Beware, O King!" The warning is easily explained: for if the King should take a false step and fall down, a certain number of heads would also have to fall to neutralize the presage of a bad omen. After some further parleying carried on by the Cabeceres and the Envoys, and translated in the hearing of the King by an interpreter, Behanzin gives the order for a dance, which is executed by a chosen number of Amazons. Few of these are young, most of them are middle-aged, and several are really "old guard" and grey-headed. They wear a close-fitting jacket without sleeves, yellow in front and blue at the back, and a striped scarf reaching down to their drawers, made of some kind of red cotton or woollen stuff. Their headgear, square-shaped at the top, is either red or black. Like the soldiers, they are armed with a flint-lock rifle, and wear a number of amulets. The dancing of the Amazons is followed by a Pyrrhic dance executed by the soldiers of the bodyguard. They are the picked men of the kingdom and are exempt from the perils of war; for handsome men are scarce in Dahomey, and it is no easy matter to replace them. The revels, which have been inaugurated by a procession of skulls carried on spears, is ended by a procession of men carrying enormous sabres with long wide blades. These men are the King's executioners.

Small presents tend to cement friendship. It has often been sought to conciliate Behanzin in that way, and at trifling expense. He has been presented by the different missions from time to time with cases containing such articles as walking-sticks and cheap umbrellas, penny cigars, children's toy trumpets, bazaar mirrors in card-board frames, and, above all, especially to please him, cotton nightcaps. Mention is made of an historical case of champagne, which greatly resembled the so-called champagne manufactured at Saumur. Even the uncultivated palate of Behanzin failed to appreciate it; but he had his revenge, for he compelled the French Envoys to drink it at a banquet given in their honour. On taking leave of friendly visitors Behanzin makes each one a present of a boy and a girl and a multicoloured scarf, which he has to wrap round his shoulders, for such is the etiquette at the Court of Dahomey.

The *Journal des Debats* announces that Deacon, who a few months ago was sentenced to a year's imprisonment for the murder of M. Abeille at Cannes, received a free pardon on the occasion of the national celebration in France. Mr. Deacon's action against his wife was to be heard at the Cannes tribunal.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore, in every case, Grey or White hair," to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle—Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

WRITERS AND READERS.

It has already been stated that the title of Lord Tennyson's new volume of poetry will be "Akbar's Dream, and other Poems." However, there is no certainty that the Laureate had absolutely decided upon his title. As yet the volume is a good way off, and practically the only sure point of information about it is that it will contain a very large number of quite short poems. Messrs. Macmillan are meanwhile to issue an Indian paper edition of Lord Tennyson's poetical works, including the poems in his plays. This will make the seventh or eight distinct edition of the Laureate's complete verse: indeed, there seems to be no tiring the public of Tennyson editions. By the bye, his play, "The Foresters," continues to sell steadily.

Mr. William Watson's new volume will contain as its chief feature an unpublished poem, entitled "The Dream of Man." It is described, by the few who have been privileged to see it, as Mr. Watson's most original and powerful work. It moves on a high and Miltonic plane, is impersonally allegorical in character, and is written in a rhymed metre, somewhat resembling that of Drayton's "Polyolbion." "The Dream of Man" will be preceded by a prologue, and concluded by the epilogue, which appeared in the "Spectator." Mr. Watson's admirable lines for the Shelly centenary will also be included within the same covers. The volume will thus be far from meagre, and will be the most important work produced by its author since the first appearance o "Wordsworth's Grave."

Yet a third volume of poetry, deeply interesting those who, following a young and most promising career, will be Mr. Richard Le Gallienne's "English Poems," which Elkin Mathew and John Lane are to publish shortly. It is a striking proof of the attraction of Mr. Le Gallienne's work that the entire English edition has been sold before issue. The poems strike a certain anti-decadent note, combined with a measure of frank sensuousness, and the distinctly English touch that one gets in this charming address "To the Reader":—

Art was a palace once, things great and fair,
And strong and holy, found a temple there;
Now 'tis a lazar-house of leprous men.
O shall we hear an English song again!
Still English larks mount in the merry morn,
An English May still brings an English thorn,
Still English daisies up and down the grass,
Still English love for English lad and lass—
Yet youngsters blush to sing an English song!
Thou nightingale that for six hundred years
Sang to the world—O art thou husht at last!
For, not of thee this new voice in our ears,
Music of France that once was of the spheres;
And not of thee these strange green flowers that spring
From daisy roots and seem to bear a sting.
Blest Helicon of numbers "undefiled,"
Forgive that 'neath the shadow of thy name,
England, I bring a song of little fame;
Not as one worthy but as loving thee,
Not as a singer, only as a child.'

There is a curious little poem in the collection called "The Decadent to his Soul," and the most ambitious effort is a version of the story of "Paolo and Francesca."

Mr. Grant Allen's long-announced translation of the "Attis" of Catullus was to be published by Mr. David Nutt early in October. The volume will contain the original text, with an English version as nearly as possible in the galliambic metre, making due allowance for the impossibility of reproducing in any modern tongue the rapid swing of that most hurrying of Latin rhythms. Those who have seen it in proof describe it as admirably keeping up the character of Catullus' masterpiece. The poem is followed by dissertations on the Myth of Attis and the Origin of Tree-worship, in which Mr. Allen endeavours to harmonise Mr. Frazer's views as set forth in "The Golden Bough" with Mr. Herbert Spencer's well-known ghost theory. These essays are of a more serious scientific character than anyting published by the author for years past. The edition will be limited to 500 copies, and will be included in the "Bibliotheque de Carabas," in which appeared Mr. Lang's Cupid and Psyche."

Mr Allen, by the way, is coming out in the autumn in a new character—as a lecturer. He is being "run" by one of the usual syndicates, and is to speak pieces in several of the large Northern towns, which will involve his remaining in England till early in November. This is a late date, as the novelist is a confirmed winter visitor to the shores of the Mediterranean. His subjects will be two—one scientific, on the sunflower; the other frivolous on the Novel as She is Wrote, an account of the mysteries of the production of the modern commerical romance. At the end of September Mr. Allen gives up his house at Dorking in favour of a cottage which he is building for himself on the slopes of the Devil's Punchbowl at Hindhead.

It was said of Archdeacon Denison's "Notes of my Life" that it spoiled all the good stories previously told of him. Mozley's "Reminiscences" were full of these stories, and other works relating to the Oxford of his time teemed with good things about the pugnacious Archdeacon. The new volume which is in the press will deal with his ever-active life since 1879, including his part in the Athanasian Creed controversy and the later days of the Ritual prosecutions. Quite a melancholy interest attaches to its concluding pages, for these will record the break with all his old friends over "Lux Mundi."

October will give birth to an illustrated Church paper, which a large number of titled personages—including the Earl of Dudley and the Marquis of Bath—are said to be financing. The "Nonconformist and Independent" passes into new hands, Messrs. Alexander and Shepheard having secured the copyright, and the editor will be the Rev. D. Burford Hooke, who was long the acting secretary of the Congregational Union. It will henceforth be published at Memorial Hall-buildings under the title of "Church and Queen." The "Banner," a Church paper founded some eight years ago by Mr. Beresford Hope, Mr. J. G. Talbot, and others, is taking a new and more favourable lease of existence.

Sir John Lubbock's "Beauties of Nature," beautifully illustrated, it may be said, will appear very shortly. Parts, but only parts, of the volume have already been printed in the "Strand Magazine." No doubt this latest result of Sir John's literary recreations will have as good a reception as his other works. His most successful book has perhaps been his "Pleasures of Life." It has had, and has, quite a remarkable sale, thanks in some measure to the popular price at which it is published. Similarly, the "Beauties of Nature" are to be reached by the masses.

Canon Macdonnell will have a good deal of labour in compiling the life of Archbishop Magee, which he has undertaken to write. He will have a tremendous mass of material of one kind or another to get through, for Magee's was a life of brilliant activity. The Archbishop was a voluminous letter-writer, and none of your niggardly half-page correspondents either. Canon Macdonnell will be getting correspondence from all quarters, and the difficulty will be to select from it judiciously.

When Christmas comes, reading and writing people will be turning about for presents to reading or writing friends. To meet the case of such people Messrs. Methuen are issuing a presentation edition of Rudyard Kipling's "Barrack Room Ballads." The edition will be in white buckram, and Mr. Holl's vignette of a bugler is to appear in gilt on the cover. Unless the edition is a fairly large one there is some possibility that it may all be bought up by the book-hunters. A first edition of the "Barrack Room Ballads," is now worth at least twice the original price, and it is really difficult to get a copy at that. Four editions of the ballads have almost been exhausted, and a fifth edition will, in all probability, be necessary before the end of the year.

The Duc d'Aumale seems to have thoroughly enjoyed the visit of the Library Association to Chantilly. "Mes confreres les amis des livres," as he amiably styled his guest, were delighted with the beautiful library in which is preserved the valuable and interesting archives of the House of Conde. Till lately these historical documents, which were first collected by the old Prince de Conde, were in an unclassified mass, and were practically useless to the historians who wished to avail themselves of their aid. But M. Macon, the Duc d'Aumale's learned librarian, spent many months going through and sorting them, and now they are alphabetically arranged and in perfect order.

The Duc d' Aumale is not only a lover of books; he is one of the most zealous collectors of rare and ancient bindings in Europe. In his library are to be found volumes stamped with the arms of every royal bibliophile, beginning with the Prayer-book of Catherine de Medici down to a music album which belonged to Marie Antoinette, and which remained lying on one side for something like eighty years in the storeroom of a Versailles second-hand dealer. The Duc's autograph collection of authors is also [illegible] complete. He is eclectic in his literary tastes, and manages to be on friendly terms with every modern writer of note, from Emile Zola, who is often bidden to lunch at Chantilly, to Francois Coppee, the Duc d' Aumale's favourite colleague in the French Academy.

The New York "Critic" announces a new edition of Shelley, in four volumes, edited by Professor George E. Woodberry, of Columbia College, and accompanied by a new portrait of the poet. A limited large-paper edition, in eight volumes, will also be brought out. Mr. E. C. Stedman's "Nature and Elements of Poetry" is also on its way from the Riverside Press; and, according to the "Critic," Mr. Stedman's justly admired "Victorian Poets" is now in its twentieth edition, while his "Poets of America" is in its tenth edition. The Riverside Press will also bring out a fourth book of extracts from Thoreau's Journals.

NOTICES.

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(The best Patent yet discovered, approved, and certified as an invaluable specific for the following Diseases by the well-known Physicians of the World.)

PERSONS suffering from the following Diseases, arising from the impurities of the Blood, should be wholly cured if they use 3 or 4 phials of the above for two months, while it is guaranteed to cure magically, radically and permanently without any relapse whatever. 3 phials for an acute and 4 phials for all sorts of chronic cases of whatever years' standing will be sufficient.

The names of diseases it cures at once—

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Price Rs. 4 for 15 days' use, postage charge As. 12. Dozen Rs. 40 to all Agents and Medicine dealers throughout the World. Postage to be sent when ordering.

☞ Patients not finding complete cure by 3 or 4 phials of Rose according to the directions, shall get the above *free* as long as they are not wholly cured. But they have to pay the postage of the Medicine only when it will be sent.

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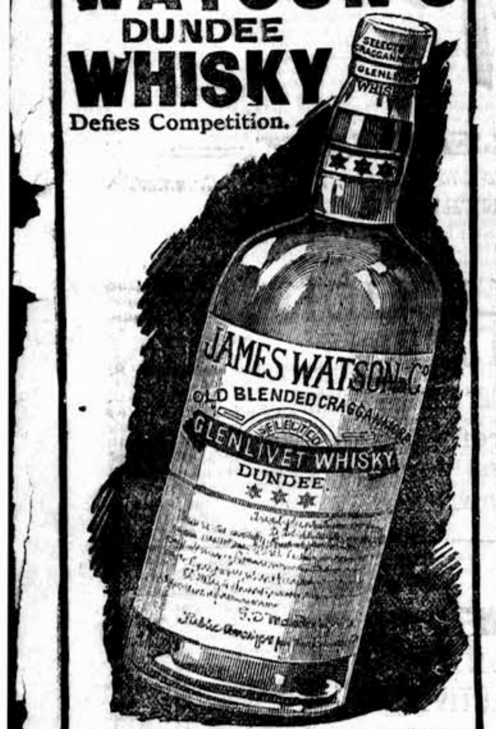

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FULL DIRECTIONS ON EACH BOTTLE.

Taken as an aperient two tea-spoonfuls in a tumbler of water (tepid) will be found mild, effective, and agreeable, and lasting without force or strain unlike the effect of a dose of Pills.

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"The Real Cup o' Kindness."

Perfect blendings of the Choicest Brands of the Highest Classes of Fine Old Whiskies in their native purity, as produced in Scotland, absolutely untampered with.

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A LUXURY IN PURE SCOTCH WHISKIES.

The letters "BOS" are the Name, Brand, and Registered Trade Mark of this matchless Old Scotch Whisky.

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Exquisite blendings, possessing a flavour so rare, a character so novel and so entirely their own, that they may fairly claim the very first place among high-class stimulants. Clever judges pronounce them *unique and unrivalled.*

"BOS" Whiskies are remarkable for their "delicious individuality of flavour," mellowness and softness on the palate—"A very nectar," in marked contrast to ordinary blended Whiskies, which are more or less dominated by one or other of the Whiskies used in blending.

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Invaluable to Residents in HOT COUNTRIES.

Is the best Preventive and Cure for

Biliousness.	Sick Headache.
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Skin Eruptions.	Pimples on the Face.
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Instead of being lowering to the system, ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" is in the highest degree Invigorating, and does not cake or get hard in warm and humid Climates.

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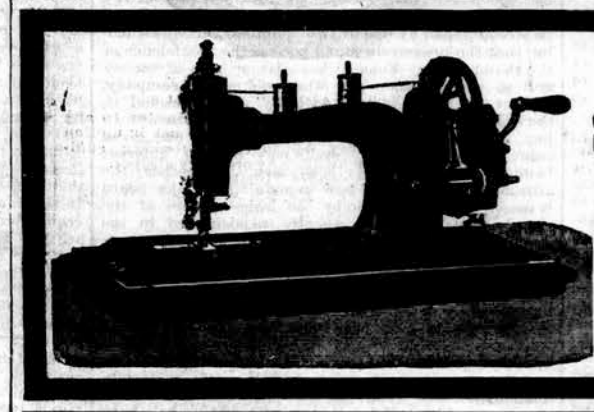

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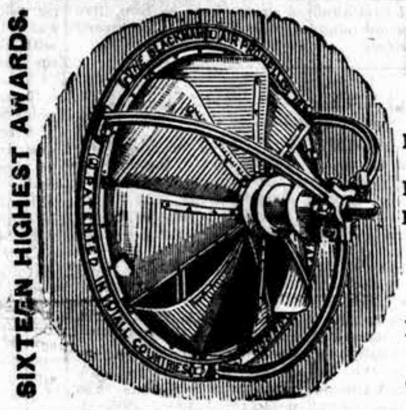

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Cushion Tyres, 1 in. and 1½ in., x ⅞ in. [illegible] 39 lbs.

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WITHOUT A RIVAL	FOR CONSTIPATION.

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Poorness of Blood
No one should be without
AROUD'S WINE
of Iron, cinchona
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Of all ferruginous preparations, this one is by far the most efficacious, as it contains all the regenerative principles for making bone, blood and muscle.

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Cures promptly, without additional means, all recent or chronic discharges of the urinary organs. Sold in Paris by J. FERRÉ (successor to Brou), Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu.

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These capsules possess the tonic properties of tar combined with the antiblennorrhagic action of copaiba. They do not fatigue the stomach and do not produce diarrhœa or nausea. They constitute the remedy par excellence in the treatment of discharges whether recent or chronic.

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A splendid Timekeeper.
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For travelling, shikarring and general use, combining a thoroughly reliable *timekeeper* with an *accurate compass* on the reverse of the case.
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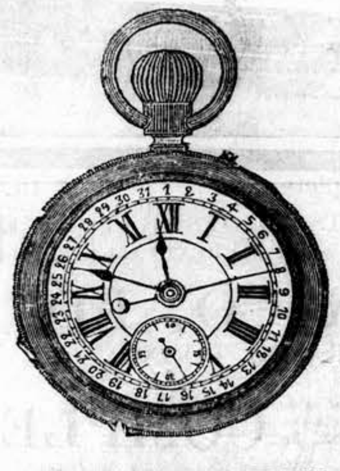

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